

VOL. XXXVII, No. 72.

SOUFRIERE APPALLS ST. VINCENT

The Island Covered By Electric Cloud.

KINGSTOWN (St. Vincent), September 4.—An appalling phenomenon was witnessed last night. It lasted from 5 p. m. until 5 o'clock this morning. A dreadful eruption of the Soufriere volcano enveloped this whole island in an electric cloud and smoke. At 11 o'clock this morning the atmosphere is still unsettled, but the eruption is apparently subsiding. The sun is obscured and oppressive heat prevails. The sea is slightly agitated. No sand has fallen here. The northern centers are deserted.

Officials have been sent from here by boat to visit the northern parishes, and, if possible, to report on the destruction of property and loss of life.

The destruction of the Carriacou country is presumably complete. The eruption yesterday was longer in duration and more violent than even the first outbreak of May 7th. With a recollection of the fate of St. Pierre and the last disaster here, the people converged on Kingstown and ran to and fro seeking shelter from the electric cloud spreading over the hills toward the town, while shocks of earthquake, though not severe, increased the panic.

At 3 o'clock in the morning rapid explosions were mingled with a continuous, terrible roar; intense darkness changed into a constantly glimmering firmament, illumined by forked lightning, balls of fire ascending from the crater and bursting into meteor-like showers. Such an awe-inspiring scene the wildest flights of fancy could not have imagined. This lasted until 2 o'clock in the morning.

The rumor that a tidal wave was expected caused increased agitation and hundreds of people fled to the hills. Superheated clouds rose to an immense height and rain clouds below sent down showers.

At 6 a. m. silver clouds were issuing from the crater and throughout the day they moved slowly northward. The heat was terrible and there were indications of a further outbreak of the volcano. Last night there were unmistakable signs of Mont Pelee being in eruption simultaneously with the Soufriere.

Authentic reports received here from various sources confirm the statements that the eruption of Mont Pelee during the night of August 30th was the most terrific experienced. The captain of the French transatlantic steamer Salvador, which has arrived here, furnished the following:

"I left Port au Prince at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of August 30th. On passing St. Pierre, at 7 o'clock at night, Mont Pelee was in violent eruption. At 4 a. m., August 31st, on approaching the islands of Les Saintes, volcanic ashes began to fall. I arrived on the island of St. Pierre at 5 a. m., but was unable to enter the harbor until 11 o'clock, everything being obscured by falling ashes."

PARIS, September 9.—A cablegram from Governor Lemaire of Martinique says that measures have been taken to insure the evacuation of the northern part of the island.

A RIVER OF FIRE.

KINGSTOWN (St. Vincent), September 6.—The sights in the Windward district of this island resulting from the eruption of Soufriere on September 3d are very interesting. The Rabacca river is a stream of fire a quarter of a mile wide. The river bed is continuously throwing up columns and dense clouds of steam, mud and pebbles. The land has spread farther southward and is changing considerably the appearance of the district. Probably this is caused by the ejecta that flowed down the slopes, filling the sea about the coast.

The port officer of Chateau Belaire, who saw Soufriere from the sea yesterday, made the following report:

"The mountain is considerably lower than before September 3d, and the appearance of the summit has changed. A large proportion has evidently been blown off and the hill has a much more jagged appearance. New ridges have been cut in the west side of the volcano down to what was formerly the Carriacou settlement of Harakal, where liquid matter was seen floating during the afternoon of September 3d. The crops of arrowroot and cocoa are ruined."

During the night of September 4th there was a terrific storm, accompanied by blinding lightning and terrible peals of thunder and a moaning sound from the agitated crater.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Gustav H. Schwab, chairman of the relief committee formed in May to relieve distresses caused by the volcanic disturbances in the West Indies, received a reply today to a telegram sent by himself last week offering assistance to Governor Llewellyn of St. Vincent.

The reply, which was dated September 8th, notes the eruption of Soufriere and adds: "Do not know extent of coal strike."

A GREAT REPUBLICAN VICTORY

PORTLAND (Me.), September 8.—Chairman Simpson of the State Committee tonight sent a message to the President saying:

"Maine has gone Republican as it once went for Governor Kent. We have carried the State by a plurality of 25,000. We have elected the entire delegation in Congress by a large majority, have chosen every Senator with one exception and about four-fifths of the Legislature. The Pine Tree State indorses your administration with no uncertain voice."

A message of like import was sent to Senator Hanna, saying: "Maine has today shown her appreciation of the Republican policies which have given to our country a prosperity unequalled in the history of the world."

Maine rolled up a big off-year plurality for the Republicans in the election today, approximating 27,000, in comparison with 12,000 for the average of other years. Complete returns will be very late, owing to the remoteness of many towns. The figures at midnight from 240 cities and towns give Hill (R.) 40,982, Gould (D.) 24,587. The same towns two years ago gave Hill (R.) 47,481, Lord (D.) 27,754.

The Legislature, while, as usual, strongly Republican, will have an uncommon number of Democratic members, some of the strongest Republican towns of the State having elected representatives of that party. The Senate will have only one Democrat in thirty-one members. In the First Congressional district Congressman Allen was re-elected over Dr. S. E. Gordon of Portland (D.) and Fred E. Irish (D.), with a plurality of about 5500, as against 7000 two years ago. Mr. Allen, who succeeds Thomas B. Reed, for whom he was secretary, ran behind his ticket in York and Cumberland counties. Dr. Gordon's personal popularity contributed to this result. An incident was the increase in the Socialist vote of from 70 two years ago to 300 this year in Portland alone.

In the Fourth district, owing to its great area, the returns will not be completed until late tomorrow, but the estimate is that Congressman Powers (R.) has been re-elected by a plurality of 7000 over Thomas White (D.).

In the Third district Congressman E. C. Burleigh got the Prohibitionist vote and ran slightly ahead of his ticket in defeating E. H. Benson (D.).

In the Second district Congressman C. A. Littlefield had no difficulty in defeating his Democratic opponent, running well ahead of his ticket.

The city and county contests nearly all presented features, but the most interesting was that in Cumberland county, of which the late Rev Samuel Pearson was sheriff. The Shrivley fight today was won by Pennell, the Democratic candidate, by 1000 in Portland and nearly 2000 in the county.

***** damage or wants at present. Believe no lives lost. Cannot communicate with Martinique."

STROMBOLI IN ERUPTION.

ROME, September 9.—The volcano on Stromboli island is in full eruption and is throwing up great columns of fire and torrents of stones. The island is shrouded in smoke. Mount Vesuvius is showing signs of activity. Stromboli is the northernmost of the Lipari islands in the Mediterranean, off the north coast of Sicily. Its area is eight square miles. It is wholly of volcanic formation, and has a constantly active volcano, 3040 feet high, with an extinct crater on top, but an active one on the side at the height of about 2150 feet.

On the east side of the island lies the small town of Stromboli. The population of the island is placed at 600 persons.

It was announced from Naples September 7th that large volumes of flames were issuing from the crater of Mount Vesuvius the previous evening.

VESUVIUS AGAIN ACTIVE.

LONDON, September 7.—A special dispatch from Naples says large volumes of flame were issuing from the crater of Mount Vesuvius Saturday morning.

ALASKA CHIMES IN.

SEATTLE, September 8.—Three Alaskan volcanoes are active, presenting a magnificent spectacle.

AN ISLAND VANISHES.

NEW YORK, September 9.—A cable to the Sun from London says a dispatch from Paris to Dalziel's News Agency says the Admiral commanding the French naval division in the Atlantic has sent word of the sudden disappearance of the island of Bermeja, in the Gulf of Mexico. No reefs have been discovered on the spot formerly occupied by the island, but the navigators are recommended to use extreme caution while sailing in that vicinity. The Admiral says the volcanoes in Mexico, Yucatan and Guatemala are very active.

Morgan May End Strike.

NEW YORK, September 9.—For the good of the great properties involved and in the interest of the public welfare, it was announced on reliable authority today that J. Pierpont Morgan had offered to use his good offices to bring about a settlement of the great and adds: "Do not know extent of coal strike."

J. T. DE BOLT WILL BE APPOINTED JUDGE



J. T. DE BOLT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10th, 1902. The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, Hawaii, per S. S. Hongkong Maru, from San Francisco.

The President has decided to appoint John T. De Bolt of Honolulu, Circuit Judge. Several days ago he directed the Department of Justice to prepare the commission which has been forwarded to Oyster Bay for signature. It will be signed by the President forthwith.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

J. T. De Bolt was born in the State of Texas on the morning of December 19th, 1857, his father who followed the physical and mental occupation of farmer and school teacher, being a native of Ohio. Anticipating war and being in full and active sympathy with the North, Mr. Bolt, senior, considering discretion the better part of valor, like many others resolved to find more congenial surroundings and to that end made for the North, locating in Leavenworth, in Northeastern Kansas, where he remained with his family during the war. Here the subject of our sketch received the earlier part of his education. In the beginning of 1866, peace having been declared, the family removed to the State of Missouri, where J. T. De Bolt was employed on the farm during the summer months, and attending the country schools during winter, at all times being an earnest student of any scientific or historical work within his reach. In 1879 he came west to California, remaining in the Sacramento valley from September till March of that year, when he and two companies with a spring wagon traveled overland through northern California and Eastern Oregon to Spokane Falls (then Washington territory) at that time a village of 250 inhabitants, the scalp of the party, by the way, while en route, being several times much in demand. Leaving Spokane in 1884, 1884 found him studying law in the office of ex-Chief Justice Orange Jacobs of Washington Territory, one of the ablest jurists of the northwest, being admitted to the bar in 1887, immediately commencing practice. Arriving in Honolulu on June 7th, 1896 he was admitted to practice in all the courts of the Hawaiian Islands on the 17th, since which time he has done a prosperous general law practice.

The German Maneuvers.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER, September 7.—Preparations are being made for the autumn maneuvers, which begin next Tuesday, and 92,000 troops are spreading over the countryside in two columns. One is marching "to the eastward from here by way of various parallel roads, while the other is marching west from Posen. It has been raining all day."

PACIFIC CABLE ON THE OCEAN

NEW YORK, September 4.—The Tribune says: Information was received in this city today that Clarence H. Mackay was a passenger on the steamship Teutonic, which sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday. His object in coming to New York at this time is to assume the duties of president of three big corporations, the Commercial Cable Company, Commercial Pacific Cable Company and Postal Telegraph Company.

The rejection of the terms of the proposed contract between the Government and the Commercial Pacific Cable Company may be announced after the arrival of Mackay in this city. Some of the conditions imposed by the Government are regarded as prohibitive, and Mackay will probably not use the Government soundings. An indication of the intention of the cable company to reject the terms proposed for the use of the Government soundings is the recent action of the company in sending a steamship to take new soundings.

That portion of the company's Pacific cable which is to extend from San Francisco to Honolulu is on the cable steamship which left England weeks ago, and it is on the way around Cape Horn to San Francisco. It is expected that the cable will be laid and in use by December 1st. Parts of the cable which is to extend between Honolulu and Manila are being manufactured by English firms.

Triumph of Wireless.

ROME, September 11.—Marconi, in an interview published here, declares he has completely solved the problem of sending wireless messages over a distance of more than 1500 miles and that he is confident that communication between Europe and America will be established in the immediate future. He is to visit King Victor Emmanuel at Raconigi Piedmont, September 14.

NO SETTLEMENT IN PEARL HARBOR CASE

From advices received from Admiral Merry by Assistant United States Attorney Dunne, the prospects for a final compromise in the Pearl Harbor case are not very good. Admiral Merry favors a settlement with the Honolulu Plantation Co., but the sentiment in Washington appears to be against any compromise which has conditions attached to it. Admiral Bradford is away from Washington and Admiral Merry is not hopeful of success.

Mr. Dunne will leave for San Francisco on the Alameda next Wednesday to prosecute the appeal in the Circuit Court of Appeals, unless orders to the contrary come in the next mail. The Honolulu Plantation Co., it is said, agreed to accept \$75,000 for its leasehold interest in the Bishop Estate lands, but also asked certain concessions relative to wharfage and water rights.

Kaiser to President.

WASHINGTON, September 4.—Messages of congratulation over the escape of the President from his accident yesterday have begun to come to the State Department from abroad. One of the first was the following from Emperor William of Germany:

"POSEN, September 4.—President, Washington: With all Americans, I praise the providence that saved your life from the terrible accident."

War on the Isthmus.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), September 10.—The British schooner William Cliff, which reached port today from Colon, Colombia, reported considerable activity on both sides of the Isthmus and announced that the rebels had already occupied Culebra and were advancing in strength.

MUNICIPAL ARRESTS AT ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, September 8.—A sensation was caused here today by the issuance of bench warrants for the arrest of eighteen members and former members of the St. Louis House of Delegates following a confession by Delegate J. K. Murrell, who fled to Mexico last spring after being indicted by the grand jury for bribery in connection with the alleged bootlegging operations in the granting of franchises to the Suburban Street Railway Company and in other legislation. Murrell, it developed, had returned to the city unexpectedly two or three days ago through the efforts of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and surrendered.

His confession, which is most direct, involves eighteen prominent men who have been connected with St. Louis politics. It was read to the grand jury and the issuing of the warrants followed quickly. Murrell says he belonged to a combine which sold votes for cash.

BATTLESHIP IOWA ASHORE

RIO JANEIRO (Brazil), September 10 (via Galveston).—The United States battleship Iowa has run aground near Cape Nossa Senhora do Desterro and the Island of Millo. The Iowa had just finished target practice and was returning to the Friars Island.

Cape Nossa Senhora do Desterro is on the Island of Santa Catharina, 460 miles southwest of Rio Janeiro. The island is about half way between Montevideo, Uruguay, and Rio Janeiro.

The Brazilian Minister of Marine has ordered a warship to go to the aid of the Iowa. The Iowa is the flagship of the South Atlantic squadron. Rear Admiral George W. Sumner is in command of the South Atlantic station. Captain Thomas Perry commands the Iowa. The cruiser Atlanta is the only other warship in the South Atlantic squadron.

FOREIGNERS MUST LEAVE SIBERIA

PEKING, September 10.—Paul Lessar, the Russian Minister here, has advised the Russian commander in Manchuria that the presence of foreigners in Manchuria during the military occupation is objectionable, and he is directed to expel the British imperial customs employees who may be sent to Manchuria to resume charge of the postal service.

According to advices received here from Manchuria, the Russians are making no visible preparations to withdraw from the military occupation of the southwest portion of the province of Shang King, as was stipulated should be done within six months of the signing of the treaty. Russian troops and immigrants are reported to be entering Manchuria in large numbers, but none are leaving the country.

HARDY MADE MANY VOTERS

Between seventy-five and eighty men were naturalized by Judge Hardy on Kauai during the two weeks Clerk Thompson was in attendance in court. To some of the citizens objections were made on the ground that they could not read or write the English language.

NEW YACHTING RECORD.

Pleasure Steamer Makes Over Forty Miles an Hour.

NEW YORK, September 6.—Charles R. Flint's steam yacht Arrow was speeded over a measured mile course on the Hudson river, off Irvington, today, and she made a nautical mile in one minute and thirty-two seconds. This is at the rate of 39.13 nautical miles an hour, or 45.06 statute miles an hour. These figures were given by Charles D. Mosher, the designer of the yacht, who also said that it was the fastest mile ever made by a steam vessel. The British torpedo boat Viper, which was lost last winter, traveled at the rate of 36.82 knots an hour.

Habits of Hawaiian Cattle.

Hundreds of horses and thousands of cattle in the Hawaiian Islands never take a drink of water. They live on the upper altitudes of the mountains, where the cattle run wild from the time they are born until they are sent to the slaughter house. Except possibly for two or three months in the rainy season there are no streams or pools of water in any part where the cattle roam, but everywhere there grows a recumbent, jointed grass known by the native name of manila. This is both food and drink.—S. F. Chronicle

Robinson to Succeed Leenberg

It is reported that M. P. Robinson is to be appointed to succeed Paul Leenberg on the Board of Health, but Governor Dole stated yesterday that the successor to Mr. Leenberg had not been decided upon.

GERMANS FIRE ON HAYTIENS

Kaiser's Ship Sinks a West Indian Cruiser.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, September 8.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: German gunboat Panther sunk Crete-a-Pierrot at Gonaives. Crew escaped. The Panther returned to Port-au-Prince. (Signed) M'LEAN.

BERLIN, September 8.—The Marine Ministry has given out the official report of the sinking of the Firminist gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot: "Captain Eckermann of the Panther had received orders to capture the piratical gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot. The Panther went there from Port-au-Prince to Gonaives, where it completely surprised the Crete-a-Pierrot."

"The German commandant sent the following ultimatum: 'Strike your colors within fifteen minutes and disembark from your ship without undertaking any defensive measures whatever; otherwise an immediate attack will follow.'"

"The Panther had already cleared for action. The Crete-a-Pierrot hauled down her flag within the allotted time and the crew disembarked. The Panther then attempted to take the Crete-a-Pierrot in tow, but an explosion of her aft powder magazine soon ensued, which was evidently effected by the Crete-a-Pierrot's crew. The explosion destroyed her stern and set the vessel on fire, rendering taking her in tow impossible, especially as further explosions followed. As this was regarded as a hostile act, and as the guns afore were still in condition, the Panther's Captain caused the boat's forward magazine to be exploded through a cannonade. After this was effected the Crete-a-Pierrot broke up and sank. The Admiral was on board with the rebels. 'Gonaives is in the hands of the rebels.'"

PORT AU PRINCE, September 9.—Rumors are in circulation here that Admiral Killick, a doctor and two sailors were killed on board the Crete-a-Pierrot when she was sunk by the German gunboat Panther, but the news lacks confirmation. The Haytian steamer Mancolet left here this evening for Cape Haytien loaded with rifles, cannon and ammunition, sent by the Provisional Government to General Nord, the Haytian Minister of War.

BERLIN, September 9.—The attitude of the American press regarding the sinking of the Haytian rebel gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot by the German gunboat Panther gives great satisfaction here.

GONAIVES (Hayti), September 10.—An investigation into the sinking of the Firminist gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot at the entrance of this harbor Saturday shows that Admiral Killick, her commander, personally fired the aft magazine of that vessel when the German gunboat Panther attempted to capture her, and that he went down with his ship. The Panther, which had previously attempted to board the Crete-a-Pierrot, the latter being moored to the shore, reversed her engines when the magazine exploded, and one hour afterward fired thirty shots from her guns at the Crete-a-Pierrot in order to flush the work of sinking her. The Panther then left Gonaives.

It is claimed here that the rifles and machine guns of the Crete-a-Pierrot have been saved.

The body of Admiral Killick was recovered Saturday afternoon and was buried the same evening. The surgeon of the Crete-a-Pierrot, who was asleep in his cabin, and two sailors of that vessel also perished.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Secretary Moody today telegraphed the commanders of the battleships Wisconsin, now at Bremerton, and the cruiser Cincinnati, at Cape Haytien, directing them to proceed as soon as possible to the Isthmus of Panama, the Wisconsin reinforcing the Ranger at Panama and the Cincinnati taking station at Colon. It will take the Wisconsin fully twenty days to make the long trip of over 4000 miles down the Pacific Coast to Panama. The Navy Department had intended to send the Boston, which is now getting ready for service at San Francisco, to relieve or reinforce the Ranger but the alarming situation which has so quickly arisen on the Isthmus prompted the officials to take more active measures to increase the naval representation of the United States in that section. The Cincinnati will only consume a few days in her trip across from Cape Haytien, so that by the beginning of next week she should have reached the other terminal of the Panama railroad. The destruction of Admiral Killick's flagship swept away the entire naval force of Hayti, and naval officials believe that the Cincinnati can relinquish her post there with safety.

ISENBERG RESIGNS

No Longer a Member of Board of Health.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Paul Isenberg severed his connection with the Board of Health yesterday after but a few months' service. His resignation was placed in the hands of Governor Dole yesterday morning, the reason given for the action being the nomination of Mr. Isenberg as Senator by the Republican party. As the statute provides against the holding of more than one office, Mr. Isenberg decided upon his retirement from the Board of Health. Gov. Dole accepted the resignation to take effect today, and is already looking about for a successor. It is reported that the office will be tendered to a Hawaiian.

Mr. Isenberg's resignation was read at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health, the reason given there being "having accepted the nomination for senator upon the Republican ticket, I herewith tender my resignation to take effect September 18th."

President Sloggett expressed his regret at the necessity for the action saying that Mr. Isenberg had been of much assistance in the work of the Board, and his retirement was a cause for sorrow among the members. Mr. Isenberg replied briefly thanking the members for the assistance they had given him, and expressing regret also because of his retirement from the Board.

Upon motion of Mr. Dole the president was directed to send a formal acknowledgement of the resignation, expressing the feeling of the Board in regard to the matter.

MAY TALK TO LEPERS.

The Board of Health granted the request of the Republican Central Committee for permission to send speakers to Kalaupapa to talk to the lepers. It was conditioned that they should remain within the enclosure. Upon motion it was decided also that this privilege should not be limited to speakers of one political faith, but that upon request any party, Home Rule, Kuokoa or Democratic should be given like permission.

ORIENTAL HEALTH CONDITIONS.

A report of health conditions in the Orient from Dr. Hobdy who is temporarily filling Dr. Coker's place was read and placed on file. Yokohama has had no case of contagious disease for the two weeks ending September 2; Kobe up to August 30th, eighteen cases of cholera with seven deaths, Nagasaki to August 28th, fifty-nine cases of cholera and eighteen deaths; Shanghai, ninety-two deaths from cholera and six deaths from small-pox; Hongkong, thirty-nine cases of cholera and thirty-one deaths; twenty-seven cases of plague and twenty-six deaths.

OTHER MATTERS.

The appointment of John Foster and Henry H. Perry as sanitary inspectors was approved.

The semi-monthly report of Plumbing Inspector Keen was received and filed. Forty-four permits were issued and 121 inspections made during the two weeks ending September 15th.

THE TROUBLE ON KAULAI.

Correspondence was read at the meeting between Sheriff Coney and Mr. Dole, and a letter written by Dr. Goodhue to Coney, concerning the leper at Lihue who it was alleged had been detained in jail after being pronounced clean. Sheriff Coney claimed that the only reason he had for holding the man was that no steamer had left Lihue for Honolulu, as the Ke Au Hou had refused to take him, and the Makae and Waialeale had not called at Lihue. He denied the assertion that he had had the suspect examined by another physician but had taken the report of Goodhue as final. Dr. Goodhue in his letter to Coney reiterated the charges previously made to the Board. Upon motion of Mr. Dole the matter was dropped, it being shown that the differences between the two officials arose from a misunderstanding. Sheriff Coney and all other sheriffs have been notified that in the future where vessels do not call at ports where lepers are held, they should be sent to ports where such steamers do stop.

PRESIDENT'S WIFE SNUBS BORIS

NEW YORK, September 4.—A special to the Sun from Oyster Bay says. Grand Duke Boris came over to Oyster Bay today from Newport to pay his respects to President Roosevelt. He had no opportunity to pay his respects to Mrs. Roosevelt. She absented herself because of the growing bad reputation of Prince Boris, who, at Chicago, drank wine from a chorus girl's slipper. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has petitioned the President not to receive him.

Bartholin Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO, September 6.—William Bartholin has ended his career of crime by adding suicide to the list of his crimes. His body was found yesterday in a field of flax near Lowther, a suburb of Riceville, Ia. It was found in growing grain, and in one of the pockets was found a letter containing a full confession of the two murders, which for atrocity have not been equaled in the criminal annals of Illinois.

Twenty villages were demolished in Russia by a landslide and hundreds are reported to have been killed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of deeds filed for record September 15, 1902:
First Party—Second Party. Class.
Mrs. S. D. Nalani & hsb—H. Pinno D
M. G. Mendonca—M. do C. Botelho D
Kamaana—Akeona D
J. J. Furtado & wf—M. J. Gouvea D
M. J. de Gouvea—H. Furtado . . . D
D. Kawanakoa et al.—W. Kaa-
uwal et al. D
D. Kawanakoa et al.—Kekino . . . D
Loo Goon—Loo Chit Sam D
J. A. Magoon & wf—W. M. Camp-
bell D
W. M. Campbell—R. Pance Hunu-
ku D
W. R. Castle Tr.—D. Kawanana-
koa et al. D
Kapiolani Est.—W. R. Castle . . . D

Sept. 6—Kipola & hsb to Mary K. Brown, D., por Grant 983 Kahului 1 Kona, Hawaii; por Grant 976 Kahului 1 Kona, Hawaii; con \$1000.
Sept. 8—V. Kamukal & wf to C. K. Victor, D., por of Kul 3205 Ap 1 Volcano St., Hilo, Hawaii; con \$1.
J. E. Kekipi & wf to C. K. Ne et al., D., int in pc land Kapaa, Kohala, Hawaii; con \$250.

Hannah Keanu to Jos Fernandez, D., 1/4 int in R P 6123 Kul 3222 Pohakuuli, Wailuku, Maui; con \$180.

A. M. Peschinetra & wf to J. M. Pacheco et al., D., lot 9 of Grant 4503 Wai-
kaumalo tract, N. Hilo, Hawaii; con \$2.
L. K. Kekipi & hsb to Victor Kalo, D., R P 3279 Kul 4779, Koolau, Maui; R P 2851 Kul 4729, horse, etc., Koolau, Maui; 1/4 int in hui lands of Pauwahu & Wailuanui, Koolau, Maui; con \$31.

Kahikina (w) to Salomona Hale (k), D., por R P 5691 Kul 3702 Alamhi, Lahaina, Maui; con \$90.

Sept. 8—Abana to Koon Chong et al., D., R P 3784 Kul 3319 Haiku, Lihue, Kauai; leasehold, livestock, Kipu & Lihue, Kauai; rice mill, threshing floor, tools, etc., Lihue, Kauai; con \$2 etc.

Kaukaaha to P. Kaahue, D., 1 A. land of R P 776 Kaha N. Kohala, Hawaii; con \$1 etc.

H. N. Landford to M. K. McLean, D., pc land Wailuku, Maui, con \$1 etc.

Maihu & hsb to D. Nawelu, D., por R P 7662 Kul 7330 Lauka Hamakua, Hawaii; con \$20 etc.

Mary Oleson & hsb to T. Awana, D., 1/4 int in R P 1218 Pulehuiki Kula, Maui; con \$127.

J. F. Ferreira & wf to M. da C. Galante, D., pc land Wailuku, Hilo, Hawaii; con \$500.

Kalaivaa to W. M. Kalaivaa, D., 1/4 int pc land Waikeha, Hilo, Hawaii; con \$5 etc.

Alex Young & wf to Alexander Young Bldg Co Ltd., D., pc land Alexander Young Bldg etc King, Hotel & Bishop Sts., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1 etc.

G. W. A. Hapai & wf to H. C. Hapai, D., por R P 1950 Kul 387 Punahoa, Hilo, Hawaii; con \$800.

S. Keanaha & wf to W. L. Wilcox, D., 1/4 int in pc land Kulolola, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$900.

Ben Haahoe to J. Keahipaka Tr., D., 1/4 int in R P 1353 Kul 10824 Waikeha, Koolauloa, Oahu; 1/4 int in R P 1352 Kul 11010 Waikeha, Koolauloa, Oahu; int in 1 share in hui land Ahp Waikeha, Koolauloa, Oahu; con \$50.

Sept. 9—K. Paukule to D. Kawanakoa et al., D., house lot No. 12 Honuakaha, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$10.

Lapaha (w) to Akina & wf D., int in R P 1798 Pauwahu-uka, Koolau, Maui; con \$80.

Wm Kaal & wf to P. Cockett, D., int in R P 3123 Kul 2199 Haaloa, Wailuku, Maui; con \$25.

J. K. Moaloa to E. K. Moaloa, D., por R P 2773 Kul 10620 Apuakohau, Kohala, Hawaii; con \$350.

E. K. Moaloa to Kohala Land Co Ltd., D., por R P 2773 Apuakohau, Kohala, Hawaii; por Kul 10620 Apuakohau, Kohala, Hawaii, con \$380.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSEN- TERY AND DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa., U. S. A. "I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea, and was about to give up the trip, when Editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting and one on the route. I made the trip successfully and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and this time it cured me." Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

SUGAR

San Francisco, Sept. 11, 1902.
Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co.,
Honolulu, H. T.
Dear Sirs:—We last addressed you by Circular, Sept. 3rd, per "Sonoma."
Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export, prices established March 6th still being in force.

Basis—No sales since last advice; accordingly, basis for 96 degrees Centrifu-
gals in New York, established by transaction recorded 3rd inst., remains at 3.4375; San Francisco, 3.0625.

New York Refined—No change. Quota-
tion 4.50c equivalent to 4.41c net cash, established June 19th, still prevails.

Federal Grated, 4.40c net cash.

London Beets—Sept. 4th, 6th, 8th and 9th, 5s 11 1/4d; 8th, 6s, 9th, 5s 11 1/4d; 10th, 6s.

London Cable—Sept. 6th quotes Java No. 15 D. S. 7s 7 1/2d; Fair Refining, 6s 6d; same date last year, 10s 3d and 9s 3d respectively. October Beets, 6s 2 1/4d, against 8s 3d corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets—The Raw Sugar market is quiet for the moment, according to latest mail advices from New York, under date of the 6th inst., but with no sellers at less than basis of 3 1/2c for 96 degrees test Centrifu-
gals. The improvement indicated in our last report has since been maintained, and the present firmness appears to be due in large measure to the healthy demand for Refined Sugar, rather than attributable to any influence from the foreign markets.

The large stocks in Europe, however, must be reckoned with, and the consequential check on prices, should a continuance of present conditions result in Cane reaching the parity of Beets. Late accounts of the coming Beet crop have been more favorable, particularly from Germany and France, but nevertheless the present offerings of Beets are not on a large scale. In Java, as well as in Cuba, supplies are firmly held, and it is estimated that there are left in the latter country only 193,000 tons of Sugar, of which probably 50,000 tons will be shipped this month, and of the balance, a large proportion, it is thought, is held in speculators' hands.

Latest Statistical Position—Willett & Gray report Sept. 4th, U. S. four ports, in all hands, estimated Sept. 3rd, 155,651 tons, against 178,385 tons same date last year. Total stock in all principal countries by cable Sept. 4th at latest uneven dates, 1,982,651 tons, against 2,024,064 tons; increase over last year, 1,010,587 tons.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

HAVEMEYER AFTER BEETS.

CHICAGO, September 5.—H. O. Havemeyer and his friends have acquired a controlling interest in no less than fourteen plants engaged in the manufacture of beet sugar. These plants have a capacity of 9000 tons of beets a day, as compared with a total consumption of 25,000 tons of beets a day in the entire country. This presents evidence of the strong foothold in the manufacture of beet sugar that has been obtained by the interests of the American Sugar Refining Company.

Eventually it is the intention to combine all of these plants into a single company, but there is no immediate prospect of this, as a number of plants were acquired with the understanding there should be no change in their present management for a period of five years.

The probability is that Havemeyer's first idea in entering the beet sugar field was to be in a position to fight the beet sugar people from their own stronghold, but it is believed now that these plants will be operated so as to relieve the American Sugar Refining Company of certain territory where the margin of profit between the cost and selling price is extremely small.

Another reason for the Havemeyer interests becoming identified with the beet sugar industry is the fear of competition in refined sugars. The American Sugar Refining Company depends upon Europe for a large part of its supply of raw sugar, and there is more and more a tendency on the part of producers on the other side to refine this sugar for export. There are 3000 companies producing raw sugar in Europe, and last year more than sixty concerns installed refining machinery. This year 180 companies have made a like move.

SUGAR PLANTERS DISSATISFIED

KINGSTON (Jamaica), September 7.—At a meeting yesterday afternoon of the representative sugar planters of Jamaica, resolutions were passed condemning Great Britain's neglect of the

West Indies, resulting almost in ruin to the sugar industry, setting forth the total inadequacy of the measures proposed by Great Britain for the relief of her West Indian sugar planters and calling for federation with Canada as the only means of relieving the fallen fortunes of Jamaica.

BEETS INSTEAD OF WHEAT.

TACOMA (Wash.), September 8.—Several hundred farmers in Eastern Washington and Oregon are finding it more profitable to raise sugar beets than wheat. They are turning an increased acreage from wheat raising to beet culture with large profits in sight. These conditions prevail generally about Waverly in Spokane county, and La Grande, Umatilla county, where sugar-beet factories are in operation.

Superintendent Akery of the La Grande sugar factory reports that there are 125 contracting growers in that valley this season as compared with fifty-eight last year. The average acreage tilled by the contractors is twenty-three and the average income per acre for this season's crop is estimated at \$33.50. The farmers are just beginning to pull the crop. They claim that beet raising is three times as profitable as wheat growing besides requiring less expensive machinery and apparatus to handle the crop.

COMMISSION TO MOLOKAI

Senators Will See Lepers Them- selves.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Senatorial Commission will make a visit to the leper settlement at Molokai next Thursday, returning to Honolulu on the following day. Senator Michell accepted the invitation of President Sloggett Tuesday and the members of the commission will go to Kalaupapa as the guests of the Board of Health and investigate conditions there for themselves.

The arrangements for the trip were completed at the meeting yesterday where the action of Dr. Sloggett was approved, and Dr. Pratt was instructed to provide the necessary accommodations. No steamer has as yet been secured but this will probably be done today or tomorrow, as it is hoped to complete all arrangements this week.

The Senatorial Commission will furnish a list of the members of its party on Monday, and the Board of Health also intends to invite a number of guests. Not all the members of the Board will make the trip, Dr. Sloggett stating yesterday that he would not be able to go so. Mr. Isenberg will also remain at home, though the remaining members of the Board are expected to go.

There will probably be ten in the Senatorial party, provision being made for the ladies, if they express a desire to make the trip.

Senator Thurston will be invited as will also W. O. Smith who was said yesterday by the members of the Board to be the best posted man on the leper settlement, in Honolulu. An invitation will also be extended to Judge Wilcox.

There was some discussion as to the number of newspaper men to be included, as the accommodations are likely to be limited. It was decided however that each of the daily papers, including the Aloha Aina should be invited to send a representative. Formerly the weekly papers were also included but accommodations are insufficient for that arrangement. Upon the last annual trip but two newspaper representatives were taken along and there was much complaint over the action of the Board, so it was concluded yesterday to have representatives from the five daily papers.

Supt. McVeigh will be notified on the first steamer to prepare for the reception of the Senatorial party. The steamer will leave probably Thursday evening and arrive at Kalaupapa early Friday morning. A thorough inspection will be made of the settlement, and if desired by the senators they will be allowed to interrogate the lepers. The return will be made Friday evening.



GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands

ONE NIGHT CURE.
Soak the hands on
retiring in a strong hot
creamy lather of
**Cuticura
& SOAP**

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

For sore hands, red, rough hands, itching, burning palms, and painful finger ends with chapped nails, the CUTICURA treatment is simply wonderful.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Ask, depot, R. TOWNE & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So African depots: LYNX LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Hands, and Hair," free. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this
not on or about the dates below mentioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
JANUARY	SEPT. 10	DORIC	SEPT. 12
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 18	NIIPPON MARU	SEPT. 20
SEIN	SEPT. 26	PERU	SEPT. 28
DORIC	OCT. 4	COPTIC	OCT. 7
NIIPPON MARU	OCT. 12	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 14
PERU	OCT. 20	KOREA	OCT. 22
COPTIC	OCT. 28	GABLIC	NOV. 1
AMERICA MARU	NOV. 5	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8
KOREA	NOV. 12	CHINA	NOV. 15
SABLIC	NOV. 19	DORIC	NOV. 22
HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 2	NIIPPON MARU	DEC. 5
PERU	DEC. 10	COPTIC	DEC. 13
DORIC	DEC. 17	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 27
NIIPPON MARU	DEC. 25	KOREA	JAN. 3
PERU	JAN. 3		

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Children's School Shoes

We want to sell every boy and girl in Honolulu a pair of strong, comfortable school shoes. We've got the shoes to do it. A school shoe must be strong, to stand hard wear, and it must fit perfectly, so as not to injure the growing feet. These qualities are combined with low prices at our store.

Boys' Velours Calf School Shoe

Lace, in all sizes from 11 to 5. Sizes 11 to 2, \$2.75. Sizes 2 1-2 to 5, \$3.00.


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Not iron shoes but wear like iron. Full line of children's sizes, \$2.50.

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FAMOUS AMERICAN STANDARDS

Carriages Wagons and Harness Coaches Carts For all Purposes. Saddlery Goods. For all Purposes. Buggies Street Sprinklers Phaetons Street Sweepers STUDEBAKER BROS. MFG. CO. Branches: South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A. Branches: New York, N.Y. Factories cover 100 acres Portland, Ore Chicago, Ill. and are the Largest San Francisco, Cal Kansas City, Mo. and the Largest Salt Lake City, Utah Denver, Colo. Cable Clipper "STUDEBAKER"		ELECTRIC GENERATORS AND MOTORS. For DIRECT or ALTERNATING Current Work. Northern Electric Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis., U.S.A. Ask for Catalogue No. 249. Responsible agts. wanted		"CLING-SURFACE" FOR BELTS Produces a non-slipping surface that is not lubricated. Slipping is impossible, increases power, permits easy running belts and permanently preserves them in any climate. Write for illustrated particulars. Cling Surface Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N.Y., U.S.A.		PIANOS. Baldwin Piano Co., Cincinnati, O., U.S.A. "Grand Prix" Paris 1900.	
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 SHARPENING STONES FOR EVERYTHING THAT HAS AN EDGE Razors, Blades, Grindstones, Emery and Carborundum Stones and Wheels, Grains Carborundum and Abrasive Materials of all kinds. The Price Mfg. Co., Pittsford, N.Y., U.S.A.		 PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES. Lovell Dry Plate Co., New Rochelle, N.Y., U.S.A.		 STEAM ENGINES—Boilers, etc. Dealers write for prices and catalogue. Comstock Mfg. Co., Comstock, Mich., U.S.A.		 JEWELERS' FINDINGS. Brooch, Tongues, Jewels, Catchers, Swivels, Etc. Geo. H. Fuller & Son Co., Newark, N.J., U.S.A. Strictly Wholesale Correspondence solicited.	
 RAZORS—"Sist" Safety Razor. Kamptz Bros., 4-10-12 Reade St., New York, U.S.A.							

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Sept. 16.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, from Maui, Kona, and Kau ports at 4:45 a. m.
S. S. Nevada, Weedon, from Kahului at 7 a. m.
Am. bktn. Kikikat, off Diamond Head. Becalmed.

Wednesday, Sept. 17.
S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from San Francisco, at 6 p. m.
Stmr. Kauai, from Kauai ports, at 3:45 a. m.
Bktn. Kikikat, Cutler, 24 days from Port Townsend.

Thursday, Sept. 18.
Stmr. Walaleale, from Waimea, at 5 p. m.
Schr. Ka-Mpi, off Koko Head, at 5:45 p. m.
Stmr. Niihau at 11:45 a. m. from Kailua, with 4,591 bags sugar.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Sept. 16.
S. S. Nevada, Weedon, for San Francisco at 7 p. m.
Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, at 4 p. m. for San Francisco.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins for Koolau ports at 7 a. m.
Stmr. Lehua for Molokai ports at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Mikahala for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Maui for Maui ports at 5 p. m.
Gas. schr. Eclipse for Molokai, Maui, and Kona ports at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Stmr. Claudine, for Hilo and way Thursday, Sept. 18.
S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, for the Orient, at noon.
Stmr. Walaleale, for Abukini and Hanamau, at 5 p. m.
ports, at 9 a. m.
Stmr. Kauai, for Kauai.

SAILING TODAY.

Am. sp. E. M. Phelps, Graham, may sail for Tal Tal, Chile, today.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Stimson, for Maui, Kona and Kau ports, at noon.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, Sept. 16, from Kau: J. A. Kennedy, Q. H. Berrey, T. F. Lansing, H. F. Wichman, J. W. Hamilton, J. C. Bartels, Master W. C. Bartels; from Kona, I. K. R. Amalu, W. A. Wall, R. Paris, Miss E. Mossman, Master P. Mossman, J. K. Simeon, Dr. A. R. Rowat, I. S. Stewart and wife, Mrs. M. Ialua, Miss M. Kino, Miss A. Kino, Mrs. I. K. R. Amalu, Miss T. Marcos, R. McWayne, Charles McWayne, Miss M. Wright, Miss L. Ackerman, C. Hustace, from Waialeale, Rev. W. Ault, Mrs. W. Ault and child, Father Stephen, Judge Cockett, J. Kaee, Miss E. Akeo, Miss A. Akeo, C. B. Oleson and 83 deck.
Per stmr. Kauai, for Kauai ports, on Sept. 17—F. J. Walker, C. Gay, C. B. Hofgaard, E. C. Ioneye and wife, Ah Keau and wife, Ah Kina, Ah Koi, Kawamato, J. A. Thompson, Sam Yip, C. Andrade, Ah In, See Wy Man, C. Creighton, S. K. Eguishi, F. Delner, H. A. Jaeger, S. Lesser, Miss K. Christian, Miss C. Christian, Chang Lii and 56 deck.
Per stmr. Niihau from Kailua, Sept. 18—J. Blumlein.

Departed.

Per stmr. Lehua, September 16, for Waialeale—Mrs. Ka auu, Mrs. S. K. Keokual.
Per stmr. Maui, September 16, for Kahului—Miss De Boorn, Miss M. Mosser, P. Ehlers, J. M. Coulson, William Brede, J. H. Nui, E. H. Wodehouse, A. B. Ingalls, Miss Mabel Wilder; for Naha, H. K. M. Thomas; for Hana, T. C. Howell, B. K. Kaiwalea and wife, Miss L. Ayau, E. H. Cant.
Per stmr. Ke Au Hou, Sept. 16, for Kauai ports—W. G. Irwin, A. C. Lovekin, and W. Cross.
Per stmr. Mikahala, on Sept. 16, for Kauai ports—Victor S. Clark, A. V. Peters, Wong Kwai, T. A. Kilmole, Mrs. F. C. Bertelman, E. A. Nagle, Chas. Blake, H. C. Apana and Ahoy.
Per stmr. Claudine, for Hilo and way ports, Sept. 17—Mrs. Foster, Miss Griggs, Senator Mitchell, Senator Foster, H. G. Danford, Judge Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Sammons, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Miss Colburn, Mrs. A. F. Judd, Miss F. Koka, Captain Whitling, Mr. Ritchey, P. F. Mohr, Mrs. Mohr, Senator Thurston, Mrs. Thurston, C. H. Kluegel, A. W. Carter, Mrs. W. Fernandez, Mrs. S. Decker, F. A. Mechling, H. B. Gebr, F. L. Lowell, Cecil Brown, H. E. Cooper, S. M. Mayer, Maj. Purdy, Chas. Noddy, E. M. Boyd and wife, Jane B. Massey, Mrs. E. E. Olding, Mrs. Nawahi, Senator Burton, Mrs. Burton, Col. Samuel Parker, Mrs. Parker, J. A. M. Johnson, Chas. Baldwin, Mr. M. Aina and child, E. S. Boyd, M. Lorenz, S. Kaloa, J. K. Nakookoo, Prince Jonah Kaimanawa and A. Mahaulu.

Booked to Leave.

Per stmr. Claudine, September 17, for Hilo—Mrs. Foster, Miss Griggs, Senator Foster, Senator Mitchell, H. G. Danford, Judge Stanley, Mr. Sammons and wife, Mr. Robertson and wife, Capt. Whitney, Mr. Ritchey, P. F. Mohr and wife, C. H. Kluegel, Mrs. S. Decker, Mrs. W. Fernandez, Geo. Ho and wife, Mrs. A. H. E. C. Mechling, W. H. Pettit, F. L. Lowell, Senator Burton and wife, Sam Parker and wife, W. E. Skinner and wife, Mrs. E. M. Boyd, Cecil Brown, W. O. Smith, S. M. Mayer, Major Purdy, Mrs. A. F. Judd, Mrs. Colburn, for Lahaina, M. Lorenz, for Mahukona, Miss K. Koka, Mrs. E. E. Olding.

Brown's Troubles Ended.

Captain Brown has settled with his sailors by paying it is said about half what the men demanded. As the captain is now clear of the libel he can sail any time, and it is likely that he may go today.

Honolulu Bound Vessel Damaged.
The French bark Duchesse de Barry, bound to Honolulu, has put into Cape-town damaged and with her cargo shifted.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Alameda arrived at the coast on schedule time.

The transport Buford reached San Francisco on Sept. 6th.

The bark Martha Davis sailed from San Francisco for Hilo on Sept. 4.

The schooner Solano sailed from Newcastle for Honolulu on Sept. 2.

The steamer Tampico arrived at Seattle on September 10th from Honolulu.

The French bark Montebello from Honolulu has arrived at San Francisco.

The ship William H. Smith sailed from Newcastle on August 4th for Honolulu.

The schooner Esther Buhne sailed from Gray's Harbor for Honolulu on Sept. 6.

The barkentine Planter sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu on September 10th.

The bark Mohican sailed from San Francisco on Sept. 7 with a general cargo for Honolulu.

The British ship Claverdon is out about 210 days on a voyage from Hamburg to San Francisco.

The schooner Robert R. Hind from Elele for Port Townsend arrived at her destination on Sept. 5.

The barkentine S. G. Wilder arrived at San Francisco on September 10 after a twenty-three day trip from Honolulu.

The smoking room of the Jap liner Hongkong Maru has been enlarged and other improvements made in the passenger accommodations of the vessel.

Lieut. Winchell in his report of the trip of the oil burner Mariposa to Tahiti says it was remarkable in many respects. He declares the new fuel to be a success.

Believing that his vessel was thirty miles off land Captain Fichoux allowed the French bark Marguerite Molinoe to butt into the jagged rocks that fringe the North Farallone island. The vessel escaped injury in a marvelous manner.

Freight Clerk Roberts of the Hongkong Maru left the vessel at San Francisco to await the America Maru, to which he has been assigned as purser. His promotion strikes a popular chord in the Jap liner service. Mr. Burton, formerly of the Panama run, succeeds him.

The training ship Mohican is now at San Francisco and her arrival there will cause the Adams to hurry out for a similar cruise to the one that the Mohican has taken with the exception that she is to call at Wake Island and the Midway group in addition to Hawaii and other points.

Square Biggers Out of Trade.

The good old days when square-rigged ships from all parts of the world filled the wharves of Honolulu are apparently very near an end. A number of this style of ships has been laid up on the Sound during the past few weeks and many of them are well known in this port. Among them are the ships J. B. Brown and Jabez Howes. These ships can now swing idly at anchor in port with only a watchman and a cat to guard property that in the past has been the backbone of the American merchant marine. The steamers forced nearly all the trade away from these vessels except that of coal and lumber, and now the sudden impetus that has been given to oil as a fuel has knocked the coal business sky high. Honolulu and San Francisco have both become places where coal is decidedly unwelcome. The hundreds of schooners on the Pacific coast effectively bar the two-decked square-rigger from the lumber trade. The sugar trade has been gobbled up by the steamers.

Largest Steamer in the World.

The White Star steamer Cedric, the largest steamer in the world, has been launched. It is 700 feet in length, with a breadth of 100 feet and depth of 45 feet and has a gross tonnage of 20,970. The big steamer has accommodations for 290 passengers.

May Send Coal to Coast.

Several coal laden vessels now on their way to the port from Newcastle may get orders to proceed to San Francisco and discharge their cargoes there as the coal market here is quite dead and there are large stocks on hand at present.

Bour's Mate in Command.

The United States tug Inoquois is now under the direct command of a bouwn's mate. Captain Rodman's going to the Coast at a time when there was no other commissioned officer on the little naval vessel places matters in a bad way.

Steamer Outrage City Wrecked.

The steamer Outrage City of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company went ashore at Elin Island. The steamer may be saved. Her passengers and crew were saved by the steamer Spokane.

Ship Arthur Sewall Arrived.

The ship Arthur Sewall, loaded with sugar from Honolulu, arrived at Delaware Breakwater on September 9th.

EIGHT MONTHS' TRIP ROUND THE HORN

Officers of the British ship Cypromene relate a story of very hard luck which befell that vessel in an eight months' voyage from Antwerp to Portland. The vessel arrived at Portland on Sept. 4.

One of her officers said: "We left Antwerp January 13 this year. Rough weather was experienced almost at once, but in 47 south, on March 19, the wind commenced to blow with a steady increase until 2 a. m., when a most violent hurricane, followed by rain, tore away the lower topsail yard, and seriously damaged the foremast and cross-trees. The foremast was disabled, and the ship refused to answer when we tried to wear ship, intending to put into Montevideo for repairs. The wind was so terrific that the iron of the mainmast were carried away, making the rigging useless. The forward part of the vessel was gutted and two hands injured. The bridge was smashed and the port lifeboat swept over the side."

"Captain Roberts, who was standing on the poop deck, was caught by a tremendous sea and washed from the starboard rail to that on the port side, narrowly escaping going overboard. As soon as the weather moderated a little we made temporary repairs and steered for Port Stanley, Falkland Islands."

"Ten weeks were consumed making repairs, but the work did us little good, for on July 3 the lower topsail yard again came down with a crash while the wind was blowing a hurricane. Seemingly a strange coincidence it was that this repetition of trouble occurred in exactly the same latitude as the first time, only this was on the South Pacific ocean, and the first occurred on the South Atlantic. But two hours before the tearing of the rigging all hands were at work on the foreyard, and had they been there when the yard came down all would have been killed."

"Rounding the Horn the whole crew was frost-bitten, as will be seen from the following memoranda in the log: 'Have had nothing but gales and storms since leaving Stanley; ship making only fifty and sixty miles per day. On the 10th of June and thereafter about the weather was awfully cold and the crew almost played out from cold and exposure. Everything was a mass of ice, and it was impossible to take in or make sail. Tremendous seas, however, continued to make clean breaches over the vessel, fore and aft.'"

"From the Gulf of California to the Columbia river fair weather was experienced, but the winds were contrary, and hence slow progress was made. Some of the provisions were spoiled by salt water, but the crew managed to get along with the food and no complaints were made."

"The representative of the United States Marshall's office who is on board the schooner to keep her from sailing before the libel is lifted has been treated with but scant courtesy. When the schooner was libelled by the Wilder Steamship Company the gentleman who acted for the marshal was treated with every courtesy. A cabin was assigned to him and he enjoyed life aboard, but now conditions have changed. The Herman's captain considers that he has been abused and he doesn't care a rap for anybody. If a deputy marshal must stay aboard he can shift for himself. On Monday night the deputy slept on a cot on deck."

"Siberia's Trial Trip."
The new steamship Siberia, sister ship to the Korea, had her trial trip at Newport News on September 11. She made a maximum speed of twenty-one knots. She made a run of 360 miles in twenty-four hours. The Siberia starts from the East for the Pacific next week.

Hawaiians Not Going to Sea.

Hawaiians as sailors are fast disappearing from the sea. Very few of them leave Hawaii now to go on the deep. Several vessels that have sought to get crews here recently have tried to secure Hawaiian sailors but have been unable to obtain them.

Sixty-Five Round Trips.

Captain Cutler the veteran master of the barkentine Kikikat, which arrived from the Sound yesterday with a cargo of lumber, is now making his sixty-fifth round trip to Honolulu. The captain is a non-smoker, non-drinker and non-sweater.

Shipping Notes.

The barkentine Archer will sail for San Francisco with sugar at the end of the week.

The ship John Cutler will finish discharging coal by the end of the week and will sail on the first of next week for the Sound in ballast.

The bark Olympic arrived at Kaunapali on Friday after a twenty-one day passage from Seattle. She has 2,200 tons of coal for Pioneer Mill.

The Mauna Loa reports the following sugar left on Hawaii: H. A. C. 996 sacks; H. in diamond 530 sacks; H. S. Co. 700 sacks; P. S. M. 520 sacks; K. S. Co. 2,140 sacks.

The Mauna Loa cargo consisted of 5,700 bags of sugar for W. G. Irwin & Co. 4,200 bags of sugar for C. Brewer & Co. 550-five sacks of coffee, twenty-eight head of cattle, twenty-five pigs, three horses, 175 bundles bananas, and sundries.

"I'm encouraging my daughter to keep company with that Arctic explorer." "What's the reason?" "He'll be able to stand it in the parlor without any fire next winter."—The Clerical Plain Dealer.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of deeds filed for record September 17, 1902:

First Party—Second Party. Class.
D. Kawanakoa et al.—Kellihahonui et al. D
P. Kanekoa—L. Almarumano D
H. A. Heen—L. Kauhilo D
Kumukahi & wf—F. K. Hoolae D
D. K. Naone—H. E. Walker D
F. H. Wilcox—M. A. Horner D

Sept. 9—M. Kapu & hsb to Wm Smith D. 1/2 int in R. P. 4064 Kul 2497 Papohaku, Wailuku, Maui; con \$300.

R. T. Richard & wf to J. Ayne & wf, D. por Gr 2375 Kulihai, Hamakua, Hawaii; con \$2250.

V. S. Buffandeau & hsb to E. S. Cunha, D. Gr 202 Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1800.

Mrs. Mary Castle to S. N. Castle Est Ltd., D. land patent 4166 Manoa Valley, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.

Sept. 10—H. Kekualo to H. Komomua, D. Kuls 10373 & 7086 Kahului II, N. Kona, Hawaii; con \$12 &c.

L. Ahlo & wf to J. A. Magoon, D. R. P. 553 Kul 1712C 2 Aps Waikele, Ewa, Oahu; R. P. 6519 Kul 1682B, Waikele, Ewa, Oahu; con \$800.

L. Ahlo & wf to J. A. Magoon, D. R. P. 798 Kul 8241 G.O. Waiolo, Ewa, Oahu; R. P. 814 Kul 8241 K K Waiolo, Ewa, Oahu; R. P. 832 Kul 1675 E Ap 2 Waiolo, Ewa, Oahu; con \$1200.

Julia Edwards & hsb to D. Callihan, D. int in lot 5 Machado tract, King St., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$476.

S. E. Bishop & wf to Kalakawaha (K) D., lot 14 Kailu tract, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$400.

S. K. Kane & wf to Heela Agri Co Ltd., D. R. P. 1387 Kul 8387 Kaneohe, Koolapo, Oahu; Kuls 3431B Ap 2 & 2480 Ap 2, Koolapo, Oahu; R. P. 1376 Kul 1963 2 Aps Koolapo, Oahu; con \$410.

Kela & hsb et al to Oahu-Railway & Land Co., D. 40 ft right of way across por Kul 5565 Kahanai, Waianae, Oahu; con \$50.

Sept. 11—Palake & hsb to Esther Baker, D. int in Ap 2 R. P. 1183 Napoopoo, S. Kona, Hawaii; con \$15.

C. F. Sibley to J. G. Peregil, D. lot 6 Mokuaua tract, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$650.

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C. F. Sibley to J. G. Peregil, D. lot

LARGE SUM OF MONEY IS MISSING

Wright's Shortage Said to Be \$8,500.

A second charge of embezzlement of government monies amounting to \$8,500, will be brought against B. H. Wright, late chief clerk in the Public Works Department, within a few days. This, it is said, is the amount of the shortage so far discovered by Deputy Auditor Henry Myers in his examination of the books of the imprisoned clerk, which, with the first charge of embezzlement of \$3,289.53 makes a total of over \$11,800.

Deputy Auditor Myers is still at work upon the books, but is extremely reticent as to the discoveries so far made. The total of the shortage as now ascertained may not include all the irregularities in the finances of the Public Works Department, as the examination has not been entirely completed. The amount as above given is said to be the shortage as shown by Wright's own books. It is the practice to keep large sums of money in the safe at the Public Works Department, there being a considerable amount collected daily, and though this money should have been turned over to the treasurer every evening, it was not done, some of it being required for current expenses. The amount of cash which should have been on hand was short \$5,252.10 and it is with the embezzlement of this amount that B. H. Wright is now to be charged.

The first charge of embezzlement upon which Wright was originally arrested was for money alleged to have been taken at one time, within the past month or two. This was for \$3,289.53, and it is said was the amount collected by Wright for the Territory from the Hawaiian Electric Co., being the government's share of the corporation's profits during the year. The amount was paid by a check upon Spreckels' Bank and was cashed by Wright, though the whereabouts of the money has not so far been ascertained.

Money is paid into the Department of Public Works from many different sources. Sewer and garbage charges annually reach a large amount, in addition to which are rents from the city market and various other sources. All this money passes through the hands of the chief clerk and an accounting should be made with the Treasurer at least once a month.

J. H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, who left for San Francisco on a vacation of two or three months early in September, has been summoned to return because of the developments in the Wright case.

"BUTTING-IN" OF GEAR

Judge Wilcox scored Judge Gear in the District Court yesterday morning when the case of B. H. Wright, charged with embezzlement, came up for trial in the forenoon. Wright was not present when his name was called and one of his attorneys, Davis, asked for a continuance but Judge Wilcox suggested that such a motion should not be made unless the defendant was in court. He was ordered to be brought into court. Davis again took the floor to urge his motion, saying that the continuance was asked only for the purpose of preparing for trial. The High Sheriff, who is at present conducting the prosecution said he was averse to having the case continued beyond the present week. He was willing to have the case continued for a brief time, however, as he expected to be assisted by one of the deputies from the Attorney General's office.

Judge Wilcox then gave his opinion of Judge Gear's "butting-in" on the case before he had disposed of it. He said he was anxious to get the case up for trial. He was the committing magistrate. He stated emphatically that the Circuit Court had begun meddling with the case in a way which he did not believe it had a right to do. He had named bail in a certain sum but Judge Gear had seen fit to put his finger in the matter and he preferred to get at the case and turn it over to the judge who seemed so anxious to have it brought before him.

Davis jumped to his feet and blurted his lips in endeavoring to make an oration on legal procedure and habeas corpus matters. He wanted to secure his witnesses.

Judge Wilcox finally granted the continuance because certain members of the Attorney General's department were busy with matters which would cause some delay in their reaching the Wright case. The continuance was granted until Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Up to a late hour yesterday Wright had not been released from prison.

KAUAI WILL VOTE FOR PRINCE KUHIO

Frank Andrade returned yesterday from Kauai and reports that Republican organization on the Garden Isle is complete. He states that wherever he went he found that the Republican feeling was growing and the organizers were now able to put their hands on this or that person and say they knew how he would vote next November.

Mr. Andrade says that there will be 250 more votes this coming election than at the one in 1900 and that the registration so far gives 114 more votes to the island. The recent trip of Prince Kuhio made a good impression on the natives and from all that he could learn the Prince's stock is on the rise.

GEORGE OSBORNE PROPOSES A BOUNTY ON OUR COFFEE

Kukula, Hawaii, Sept. 10, 1902. Editor Advertiser.—The coffee planters seek a bounty on coffee. It is to be hoped that the American Commissioners who are now visiting Hawaii will look into the merits and condition of the coffee industry. This once promising industry, that a few years ago was in a flourishing condition, and extended almost from the Volcano House to Waikele, and from Kohala to Puna, is now almost utterly wiped out, and this is true of the conditions of the coffee industry of all the other islands. The coffee industry which is second in importance to the sugar industry is capable of great development, and there are hundreds of thousands of acres of land suitable for the growth of the coffee tree, that is suitable for nothing else. In fact, all the land above, almost all, the plantations is suitable for this industry and is the true coffee belt. And here thousands of settlers could find profitable and pleasant employment, if only this industry could be made to pay. But unfortunately with the low prices of coffee, and the scarcity of laborers there is little hope for it at the present time. In fact, most of the coffee planters, the writer among the number, after bringing their coffee plantations to a high state of cultivation, and their coffee trees to maturity, find that it does not even pay to pick the coffee, much less cultivate the land, and so let the coffee rot on the trees. Indeed, I venture to say that no worse conditions could possibly exist than the condition of the coffee industry of these islands. And this is most unfortunate, because all the hill-sides of all the islands could be made to blossom like the rose, and to support a population and bring in a revenue second, as I have said before, only to the sugar industry, and which would wonderfully improve the wealth and prosperity of Hawaii.

I have found that the coffee tree is most wonderfully suitable for this soil, and climate, and will often grow where nothing else will exist. Indeed a place can scarcely be too rocky for the cultivation of this tree, and it will often flourish when scarcely anything else but rocks can be seen.

And I say that it's a great pity that so promising a source of wealth should be permitted to languish, when a little timely assistance would start it up, and carry it on to success.

It would be too much to ask Uncle Sam to put a duty on coffee, but it is the opinion of all the coffee planters that the American government could give a bounty of a few cents, to enable the coffee planters of Hawaii and Porto Rico to compete with the low priced coffee of South America and other places.

Such a bounty could not by any possible means be felt by the American people, while it would mean the salvation of this country, and particularly to the coffee planters.

I don't know if this is too much to ask or expect, but if it could be granted, it would prove a great boon to the people of Hawaii, and to a great many other Americans in America, who are now seeking homes in Hawaii.

Yours very truly,
GEO. OSBORNE.

PROFESSOR HOUGH SAYS MARS HAS LIVING BEINGS

CHICAGO, September 10.—After a life-time spent in observation of the heavenly bodies Professor George W. Hough, head of the Department of Astronomy at Northwestern University, announced his belief today that Mars, Mercury and Venus, as well as millions of other planets outside of the solar system, are inhabited.

The professor further announced that the inhabitants of Mars, Mercury and Venus in particular are thousands of years in advance of the human race in point of civilization.

These conclusions have been reached by Professor Hough only after years of scientific observation and his acceptance of the theory marks an epoch in modern astronomy. For years he has been a recognized authority on matters astronomical and is known as one of the most conservative astronomers.

Accepting the nebular hypothesis of the origin of planets, Professor Hough has made a special study of our neighbor, Mars. Through the powerful telescope of the Dearborn Observatory he noted the similarity of the atmospheric conditions of Mars and the earth. He found that the planet Mars in itself did not differ materially from the earth, save in the matter of the color of vegetation which in Mars appears to be red instead of green.

On Mercury and Venus, after careful observation, he found similar conditions to prevail. So far as his observations

VISION CAUSED WIDOW TO ACT

A San Jose widow, Mrs. Alice E. Chapin, is a passenger on the Jap liner Hong Kong Maru. Behind this simple story there is a stranger one. Obedient to the behest of an alleged supernatural vision the lady disposed of all her property in San Jose and using the income to pay her expenses is journeying out to India where she will spend the remainder of her life in a conquest for Christianity.

She is a widow of middle age. She was reared educated and married in San Jose. While her friends have wondered at her strange plans the source of the power directing her was not known till she was ready to depart on the Hong Kong Maru. The vision came to her she says while she was engaged in her home duties. The spirit voice came in a manner not to be mistaken and commanded her to lay aside all other pursuits and give her life to missionary work. Bewildered but obedient to the spiritual leadership she changed her property into money, procured passage and left San Francisco alone on the steamer Hong Kong Maru into a new and unknown world with only funds to pay her expenses for a few months.

She goes independent of any missionary organization. Her friends on the Coast tried in vain to dissuade her from the pursuit.

Marcus Island Claim

WASHINGTON, September 6.—Acting Secretary Ahe has been informed by the Japanese legation here that Captain P. Behl, who had taken to lay claim to Marcus Island and take possession arrived on the island on July 30th last. He was met there by a Japanese warship, the commander of which handed to him the letters addressed by the State Department, pointing out the advisability of his abandoning any further claim to support his claim. The Japanese accepted these letters as sufficient and left the island about a week later. He has not yet returned to the State Department and if he has any justification it may be pursued to a conclusion in the usual diplomatic channels.

The Large Number of Prisoners Await- ing the Death Sentence has caused Jail- or Halls to accommodate additional cells for their accommodation. There are but four of these death cells which are better safeguarded than those used for the confinement of ordinary prisoners.

MANILA, September 7.—Captain Henrich in command of the American frigate at Camp Vickers, Mindanao, reports that several of the Moro chiefs who have been attacked by American soldiers have rejected all friendly overtures and that he has been unable to reach any understanding with them. This situation probably will bring on a crisis in the Moro situation.

It is expected in Manila that a renewal of Moro attacks will result in retaliation by the American forces.

Russia Pressing Turkey

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 7.—Russia has refused to accept the declaration of the Porte to allow four un- armed Russian torpedo boats to pass through the Dardanelles under a commercial flag and has a telegram to the effect that she has allowed to go by the Porte is expected to be rejected by the Russian government.

The Chinese government has received an offer to buy the battleship Captain Pratt for \$1,000,000 and the armored cruiser Emerald for \$2,000,000. These offers are supposed to be made for Japan.

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Information has also been received at the German consulate to the effect that the cruiser Geier which was in Honolulu harbor some years ago while en route to the Asiatic station, may also put into Honolulu shortly on her way from China to the Pacific Coast station. The Geier's station is on the west coast of America but since she went to China some time ago there has been occasion to hold her for duty in Asiatic waters.

Both cruisers are of about 1650 tons, each carrying four 10-centimeter guns. Both are said to be speedy vessels and well manned. The presence of two German warships in port will add to the gaiety of the coming social season and the German residents are looking forward with interest to their coming. There is no certainty of the Geier coming to Honolulu, but it is customary for war vessels crossing the Pacific to call here.

Officers aboard the United States Naval transport Solace which departed for the coast on Sunday stated that they heard while in an Asiatic port that four German warships would call here within the next two months en route to the Pacific coast, several of the vessels attached to the Asiatic squadron being ordered to various ports on the western coast of the United States.

The German training ship Herzogin Cecilia of the Hamburg-American Line, bound from Bremen to Oregon put in at Montevideo on August 9, partly disabled. The Cecilia is used for training officers for the company's steamships, and she has on board 200 cadets. The damage is said to be serious. Inquiry at Hackfeld's as to the probability of the Cecilia putting in at Honolulu en route to Oregon elicited the information that as the Hamburg-American line does no shipping directly with Honolulu she would probably pass by the Hawaiian Islands.

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ANNIVERSARY OF A ROYAL DEATH

(From Wednesday's dolly.)

Yesterday was the anniversary of the death of Keopulani, the "queen-mother" whose death on September 23, 1823, at Lahaina was regretted in every part of the Hawaiian kingdom. Keopulani was the wife of Kamehameha I, their children being Liholiho, Kamehameha II who died in London, Kauikeaouli, Kamehameha III, and Nahi-keahua.

About the end of May, 1823, Keopulani, who was the highest chief in the nation by blood, moved her residence to Lahaina. At her request, Messrs. Stewart and Richards, with Tana, her Tahitian chaplain accompanied her and founded a mission station there under her patronage. On August 21, Kaahumanu, Kaunamahi, Kalaninokou, and other chiefs arrived at Lahaina in a fleet of three brigs and two schooners, of which not only the decks but also the chains bowsprits and tops were crowded with people.

Soon after Keopulani was taken with her last illness and expired September 23 after receiving baptism from Mr. Ellis. She had previously given strict orders forbidding all heathen practices at her death. Her funeral was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner with solemn religious rites.

Trouble in Mindanao

MANILA, September 7.—Captain Henrich in command of the American frigate at Camp Vickers, Mindanao, reports that several of the Moro chiefs who have been attacked by American soldiers have rejected all friendly overtures and that he has been unable to reach any understanding with them. This situation probably will bring on a crisis in the Moro situation.

Fire returned in crater Kilauea Sunday morning. No lake formed. Lava flowing out from cracks.

The above message was received in a wireless telegram to President Wright of the Wilder Steamship Company yesterday. It was from Mr. Waldron of the Volcano House and had evidently been delayed in transmission. Purser Simmerman of the steamer Mauna Loa which arrived from Kauai yesterday confirms the above. From news he received it seems that the outbreak is about a third as bad as that of a few weeks ago.

The Senatorial Commission and numerous others who are to depart on the Claudine for Hilo today may thus have an excellent opportunity to see the volcano in a semi-active state.

CRUISERS COMING TO HONOLULU

Two German Warships on the Way.

His German Majesty's armored cruiser Cormoran, commanded by Corvette-Captain von Burski is expected to arrive at this port on October 4 from Apia, Samoa, and she will probably remain in Honolulu harbor for three or four weeks. Advices received by Hackfeld & Co., are to the effect that on the above date the fine warship will arrive in port, staying here long enough to coal and enjoy a few weeks' intercourse with the German residents.

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TIMELY TOPICS.

Poor little Cuba is a great deal shorter than it looks on the map.—Chicago Tribune.

When the value of Marcus Island has been determined England will present her claim.—Detroit Tribune.

The Czar so far has not eclipsed the anti-trust feats of our Attorney General Knox.—Baltimore American.

Some automobiles can travel 100 miles without being repaired, if they are shipped by train.—Chicago News.

Doubtless what cured King Edward will soon be put on the American market at \$1 a bottle.—Chicago News.

Mr. Reid will not wear his famed knee-breeches in Newport until after the mosquito season.—Richmond Times.

The tie between Cuba and the United States is now seen to consist largely of red tape.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Alphabetically however, Mr. Baldwin still stands near the top in the list of Arctic explorers.—Chicago Tribune.

Uncle Sam is now to be Cuba's "Uncle" in a strictly business rather than sentimental sense.—Richmond Times.

There is no danger that the Czar of Russia will disarm. If he ever does his own subjects will get him.—Chicago News.

Explorer Baldwin says his trip is not altogether a failure. Probably he has written his magazine articles.—Baltimore American.

Many years ago Christopher Columbus showed what a great head he had by not trying to discover the north pole.—Chicago News.

What Cuba needs is an energetic treasurer on the order of 520-per-cent Miller to whip her finances into prosperous condition.—Baltimore American.

LAVA FLOWING FROM CRACKS

Fire returned in crater Kilauea Sunday morning. No lake formed. Lava flowing out from cracks.

The above message was received in a wireless telegram to President Wright of the Wilder Steamship Company yesterday. It was from Mr. Waldron of the Volcano House and had evidently been delayed in transmission. Purser Simmerman of the steamer Mauna Loa which arrived from Kauai yesterday confirms the above. From news he received it seems that the outbreak is about a third as bad as that of a few weeks ago.

The Senatorial Commission and numerous others who are to depart on the Claudine for Hilo today may thus have an excellent opportunity to see the volcano in a semi-active state.

VERY ANNOYING

This Hardly Expresses What Honolulu People Say of It

Good natured people are often irritable. If you knew the reason, you would not be surprised. Ever have itching piles? Not sick enough to go to bed; not well enough to be content. The constant itching sensation. Hard to bear; harder to get relief. Spoils your temper, nearly drives you crazy. Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want?

You can have relief if you will follow the advice of this gentleman. Mr. Frank Leibly of 326 S. Main st., Wilkesbarre, Pa., U. S., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that tormenting affliction for the past year. I tried nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 326 S. Main street, and will vouch for the same."

Doan's Ointment Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands. Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

Castle & Cooke.

—LIMITED.—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Not so much

What You Pay

as

What You Get

for your money.

When quality is considered our goods are always appreciated.

N. B.—ONLY PURE CANE

SUGAR used as a sweetener for our Soda Water, Root Beer, Ginger Ale, etc.

Consolidated Soda Water Works

COMPANY, LTD.

Telephone Main 71.

Works 601 Fort street.

THE FIRST

American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown

Vice-President M. P. Robinson

Cashier W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum.

Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

The Sherwin-Williams Paint

(PREPARED)

Made to paint buildings with outside and inside has this guarantee in plain letters on every can "We guarantee that this paint, when properly used will not crack, flake or chalk off, and will cover more surface, work better, wear longer and permanently look better than other paints, including Pure White Lead and Oil. We hereby agree to forfeit the value of the paint and the cost of applying it, if in any instance, it is not found as above represented."

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY.

We have a large stock of S-W P. and live up to the above guarantee. Call for a color card of the best mixed paint made.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

Primo Lager

Telephone Main 341.

When you want a delicious beverage that has, combined with the tonic properties of the best imported hops and barley malt, a most delightful flavor, order from the Brewery a case of bottled

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SENATORIAL COMMISSION AFTER MANY HEARINGS HERE LEAVES FOR HAWAII



-(Photo by Davey.)

A SITTING OF THE SENATORIAL COMMISSION AT THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

(From Wednesday's daily.)
WORN out by hard work there comes a period of rest for the members of the Senatorial Commission, for today and half of tomorrow will be spent in traveling. In the Claudine this morning the members of the Commission, and a party making at the least a score of persons, will leave for Hilo. The return will be made in the Helene, which will make a special run, arriving here during Sunday evening.

The Commission will have work and pleasure combined during the three days on the big island. Arriving at Hilo there will be held a meeting at once, and it is promised that the claims of the harbor, of the squatters and the coffee men will be aired fully. With a dinner and a reception the evening will be spent. Then on Friday there will be trips through Olua and Puna, and arrival at the Volcano House in the evening. After a visit to the crater Saturday morning the run back to Hilo will consume Saturday afternoon and the trip back will begin at once.

After a series of hearings which covered nearly every subject connected with governmental matters here, the Commission of Senators now making investigation of Hawaiian affairs yesterday shortly after noon adjourned its sessions until Monday of next week. The interval will be consumed in the visiting of Hilo and a casual inspection of the islands en route.

The Commission yesterday cleared up several matters which have been hanging fire, statements by Dr. Sloggett and W. O. Smith bearing upon the leper settlement being the principal ones during the day and these showing the Commission some of the misstatements of facts which have been put before it. It was not a case of Butt-In Humphreys exactly, but when the letter of Father Wendelin, on which Senator Burton based his sharp cross-examination of the President of the Board of Health, and a private one which seemed to suggest some queries from Senator Mitchell, were found in one case to have been addressed to Humphreys and in the other to be from him, the character of the inquiry was better understood.

The examination began yesterday with Dr. Sloggett on the stand. He was questioned rather sharply as to his school of medicine and his education, and then was asked why the board had requested the withdrawal of Father Wendelin. He suggested that it was because there had been frequent reports of trouble, that there had been on his part such criticism on Molokai as tended to make it hard for the regulations of the board to be enforced. He said no charges had been preferred and that it was not the intention of the board to make any. He said it was the belief of the board that it was entirely within its legal rights in asking any person there with a permit to leave whenever the board might see fit, and that the departure of the old superintendent and physician seemed to make it wise to make a clean sweep so that the new administration might come in with a free hand.

Senator Burton asked if it was not a policy of the government here to act without restraint in its management of public affairs, and Dr. Sloggett responded that it certainly was the policy of the board to act without the interference of anyone. Dr. Sloggett told of the policy of having government physicians for the treatment of the poor, and how much was paid them.

they being allowed to have outside practice for their support.

At this stage Senator Burton introduced a letter from Father Wendelin written to Judge Humphreys a short time before the action of the board taking steps for his dismissal, and upon the letter the examination went on at length. In it the priest said there should be an investigation, stated that there was unlawful living together of one hundred couples, that a majority of the children were illegitimate; that liquor was used in the settlement, and that the superintendent entered houses without a warrant. As to these Dr. Sloggett said the statement as to liquor was false and maintained that the superintendent had to enter houses to see that the people were properly cared for and that they were kept in good condition.

Dr. Sloggett said the letter in itself was a proof that Father Wendelin was not of proper mind to keep in the place, for he should have made the charges to the board. He denied that complaints were pigeon-holed without action. Senator Burton tried to show that there might have been some connection between the receipt of the letter and the action of the board, but Dr. Sloggett said he had never seen or heard of the letter before. Dr. Sloggett read from a report submitted to him by Mr. Reynolds facts showing that the priest had preached against the ruling powers and that he had generally conducted himself in a manner which made the administration difficult.

In closing his testimony Dr. Sloggett said that he hoped the board would visit Molokai, and Chairman Mitchell said that the matter would be taken under consideration.

TANNATT TALKS OF LABOR.

E. Tappan Tannatt, who described himself as a civil engineer, was the next witness, and he read his testimony. In introducing it he said:

"In connection with my communication I wish to state to this honorable Commission, in order that they may fully appreciate the point of view from which I view the situation on these islands, that I am and ever have been strongly opposed to bringing into the United States any class of people who will tend to lower either our moral standard, or to establish in any community a class which either cannot or will not become citizens. With this idea, I also believe that it is unwise to apply revolutionary methods to any existing condition until after we have exhausted all reasonably conservative plans, and permitted the people to do by local means, what under some circumstances might require stringent measures."

"I believe in a compromise only so far as we can safely go without injury to our citizens and country; and in making the recommendations that I do, I do so in the belief that at this time it is necessary to compromise the situation until such a time as we can ascertain beyond doubt that the sugar interests of these islands do not intend to accept American laws and customs."

"If upon trying this compromise the plantations continue to insist upon the general use of Asiatic labor, I believe both the citizens of Hawaii and the Congress of the United States will not be slow in finding a proper and speedy remedy, even if it must result in the absolute disintegration of every sugar corporation."

most entire destruction of the plantations; in fact, it is my opinion, that even if Hawaii is developed along American lines and the sugar plantations eventually arranged to form communities of American sugar raisers, about a company mill and protected by controlled corporation, water supply, that this change must come naturally and slowly, and that the Asiatic laborer in the cane fields may never be wholly eliminated from the islands."

To entirely cut off Asiatic labor from the plantations would be suicidal to the country, at the same time I consider that the present policy, or an uncontrolled importation of Chinese, is and would be equally destructive to the future interests of the islands."

Being an ardent enemy to Chinese importation into the United States, I am even more opposed to the importation of Japanese laborers, as I consider the latter far more dangerous in every way. The Japanese, in comparison with the Chinese, are more aggressive, almost entirely without ideas of honor or morality, and much more apt at imitation and learning American ways and trades, at the same time they have an equal ability to exist on the smallest stipend; hence are a more potent enemy in driving out American workmen and homes."

Taking this all into consideration and also the local conditions, I advocate the employment of Chinese and Japanese laborers in our cane fields. I include both nationalities as the influence of the one over the other has a tendency to keep both on an even basis, and avoids constant demands for favors. I however believe that this should not be permitted unless a law is passed which prohibits absolutely the employment of Asiatics by the plantations in

TAPPAN TANNATT'S STATEMENT.

As you have requested information relative to the conditions on the islands, and opinions of interested citizens, I feel it my duty as an American citizen and a citizen of Hawaii to place before you the results of my investigations, based upon some four years of careful study and examination of local conditions."

Having come to these islands in the service of my country, I was naturally struck with the peculiar cosmopolitan population, and became interested in the study of the application of Americanism to these islands. Accepting the position of civil engineer for the Waialua Agricultural Company, Ltd., at the time of its organization, I was, from the first, placed in an excellent position to study the labor situation, the natural resources of the country, and to know from personal observation the difficulties the plantations have to meet in the development of the island resources."

Later having removed to this city, I became in a position to ascertain and to know the existing conditions in Honolulu and also on other plantations, both from a business and social point of view."

Although I realize that there are many questions which will come before your commission, which are of great importance to these islands, and its people, at the same time I feel that there is no one question of more vital importance than the labor question, as on it I believe all other questions ultimately hinge, and that if it is once settled for the best interests of the islands, all of the other questions will in time adjust themselves."

So strongly do I believe in the value of American institutions and the American vote to remedy existing evils, that I feel if conditions are placed on these islands on such a basis as to justify the laboring classes of the United States to remove to these islands, that the American vote will in time adjust in a large measure the evils which exist."

The avowed policy of the plantations, for which they have gone to great expense, is the employment of cheap labor in the production of sugar. So thoroughly has this system been installed on these islands that to immediately remove the Asiatic labor from our cane fields would result in the al-

I CURE MEN!

With Lame Backs, With Weak Nerves.

With Rheumatism. With 100 Vitality

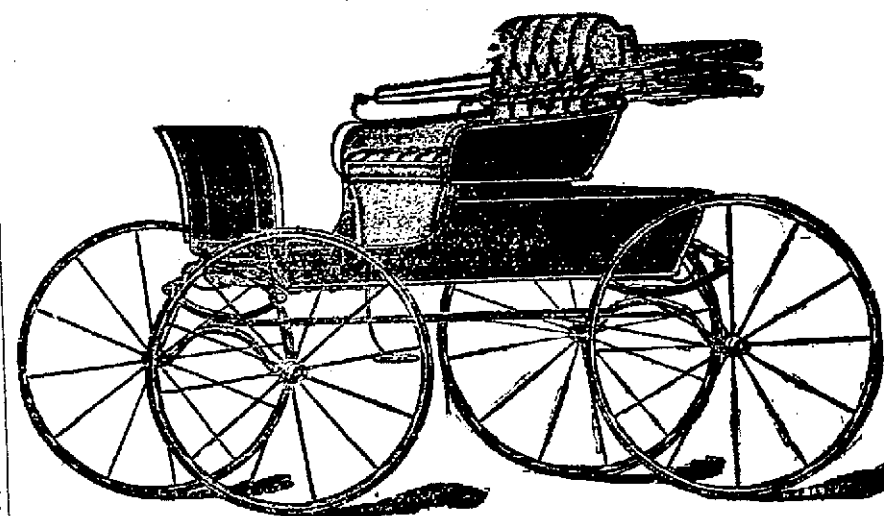


With all those signs which tell a man he is breaking down, losing his grip. I have the remedy which gives back that snap, fire and vim of youth. My cures sell my belt. They prove what I say about it.

Waianae, Oahu, H. T. Jan. 27, 1902.
Dr. M. E. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir:—I am writing to let you know that I have greatly benefited by the use of your belt. I can honestly say that it is worth its weight in gold. I have recommended it to several parties here, and also to some in Honolulu. Yours very truly,
ALEX. SHEPPARD.

A man is like a steam engine. It takes steam to make him go. My belt pumps that steam into him. That's how it makes so many old men feel young. Mr. A. Crawford, Pokegama, Ore., says: "I am 70 years old, but your belt has made me feel like 35." Try it, you weak men; you will find youth and vigor in it after everything else fails. Call and test it, free, or I will send you my illustrated book, free, if you will enclose this ad.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco.
Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents



Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Prices	Now
\$160.	\$125.
175.	135.
200.	160.
250.	200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co. Ltd.

Beretania St., Near Fort.

any capacity outside of actual field hands, or interpreters. Today your honorable Commission will upon examination find hundreds and thousands of Asiatics engaged in walks in life which beyond question can be filled by American workmen; but not at Asiatic prices. You will upon investigation find in nearly every plantation, that one or two white men are employed as supervisors, in the mills, shops, stores or pump plants, while under them and directly in charge of boilers, engines and machinery are Asiatics who know absolutely nothing of the machines, more than they have

(Continued on Page 6.)

THE Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.
Fort Street, Honolulu.

LARGE SUM OF MONEY IS MISSING

Wright's Shortage Said to Be \$8,500.

A second charge of embezzlement of government monies amounting to \$252.10, will be brought against B. H. Wright, late chief clerk in the Public Works Department, within a few days. This, it is said, is the amount of the shortage so far discovered by Deputy Auditor Henry Myers in his examination of the books of the imprisoned clerk, which, with the first charge of embezzlement of \$3,289.53 makes a total of over \$8,500.

Deputy Auditor Myers is still at work upon the books, but is extremely reticent as to the discoveries so far made. The total of the shortage as now ascertained may not include all the irregularities in the finances of the Public Works Department, as the examination has not been entirely completed. The amount as above given is said to be the shortage as shown by Wright's own books. It is the practice to keep large sums of money in the safe at the Public Works Department, there being a considerable amount collected daily, and though this money should have been turned over to the treasurer every evening, it was not done, some of it being required for current expenses. The amount of cash which should have been on hand was short \$5,252.10 and it is with the embezzlement of this amount that B. H. Wright is now to be charged.

The first charge of embezzlement upon which Wright was originally arrested was for money alleged to have been taken at one time, within the past month or two. This was for \$3,289.53, and it is said was the amount collected by Wright for the Territory from the Hawaiian Electric Co., being the government's share of the corporation's profits during the year. The amount was paid by a check upon Spreckels' Bank and was cashed by Wright, though the whereabouts of the money has not so far been ascertained.

Money is paid into the Department of Public Works from many different sources. Sewer and garbage charges annually reach a large amount, in addition to which are rents from the city market and various other sources. All this money passes through the hands of the chief clerk and an accounting should be made with the Treasurer at least once a month.

J. H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, who left for San Francisco on a vacation of two or three months early in September, has been summoned to return because of the developments in the Wright case.

"BUTTING-IN" OF GEAR.

Judge Wilcox scored Judge Gear in the District Court yesterday morning when the case of B. H. Wright, charged with embezzlement, came up for trial in the forenoon. Wright was not present when his name was called and one of his attorneys, Davis, asked for a continuance, but Judge Wilcox suggested that such a motion should not be made unless the defendant was in court. He was ordered to be brought into court. Davis again took the floor to urge his motion, saying that the continuance was asked only for the purpose of preparing for trial. The High Sheriff, who is at present conducting the prosecution, said he was averse to having the case continued beyond the present week. He was willing to have the case continued for a brief time, however, as he expected to be assisted by one of the deputies from the Attorney General's office.

Judge Wilcox then gave his opinion of Judge Gear's "butting-in" on the case before he had disposed of it. He said he was anxious to get the case up for trial. He was the committing magistrate. He stated emphatically that the Circuit Court had begun meddling with the case in a way which he did not believe it had a right to do. He had named bail in a certain sum but Judge Gear had seen fit to put his finger in the matter, and he preferred to get at the case and turn it over to the judge who seemed so anxious to have it brought before him.

Davis jumped to his feet and blurted his lips in endeavoring to make an oration on legal procedure and habeas corpus matters. He wanted to secure his witnesses.

Judge Wilcox finally granted the continuance because certain members of the Attorney General's department were busy with matters which would cause some delay in their reaching the Wright case. The continuance was granted until Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Up to a late hour yesterday Wright had not been released from prison.

KAUAI WILL VOTE FOR PRINCE KUHIO

Frank Andrade returned yesterday from Kauai and reports that Republican organization on the Garden Isle is complete. He states that wherever he went he found that the Republican feeling was growing and the organizers were now able to put their hands on this or that person and say they knew how he would vote next November.

Mr. Andrade says that there will be 250 more votes than in the election of 1900. He says that the registration so far gives 114 more votes to the island. The recent trip of Prince Kuhio made a good impression on the natives and from all that he could learn the Prince's stock is on the rise.

GEORGE OSBORNE PROPOSES A BOUNTY ON OUR COFFEE

Kukulaui, Hawaii, Sept. 10, 1902. Editor Advertiser:—The coffee planters seek a bounty on coffee. It is to be hoped that the American Commissioners who are now visiting Hawaii will look into the merits and condition of the coffee industry. This once promising industry, that a few years ago was in a flourishing condition, and extended almost from the Volcano House to Waipio, and from Kohala to Puna, is now almost utterly wiped out, and this is true of the conditions of the coffee industry of all the other islands. The coffee industry which is second in importance to the sugar industry is capable of great development, and there are hundreds of thousands of acres of land suitable for the growth of the coffee tree, that is suitable for nothing else. In fact, all the land above, almost all, the plantations is suitable for this industry and is the true coffee belt. And here thousands of settlers could find profitable and pleasant employment, if only this industry could be made to pay. But unfortunately with the low prices of coffee, and the scarcity of laborers there is little hope for it at the present time. In fact, most of the coffee planters, the writer among the number, after bringing their coffee plantations to a high state of cultivation, and their coffee trees to maturity, find that it does not even pay to pick the coffee, much less cultivate the land, and so let the coffee rot on the trees. Indeed, I venture to say that no worse conditions could possibly exist than the condition of the coffee industry of these islands. And this is most unfortunate, because all the hillsides of all the islands could be made to blossom like the rose, and to support a population and bring in a revenue second, as I have said before, only to the sugar industry, and which would wonderfully improve the wealth and prosperity of Hawaii.

PROFESSOR HOUGH SAYS MARS HAS LIVING BEINGS

CHICAGO, September 10.—After a life-time spent in observation of the heavenly bodies Professor George W. Hough, head of the Department of Astronomy at Northwestern University, announced his belief today that Mars, Mercury and Venus, as well as millions of other planets outside of the solar system, are inhabited.

The professor further announced that the inhabitants of Mars, Mercury and Venus in particular are thousands of years in advance of the human race in point of civilization.

These conclusions have been reached by Professor Hough only after years of scientific observation and his acceptance of the theory marks an epoch in modern astronomy. For years he has been a recognized authority on matters astronomical and is known as one of the most conservative astronomers.

Accepting the nebular hypothesis of the origin of planets, Professor Hough has made a special study of our neighbor, Mars. Through the powerful telescope of the Dearborn Observatory he noted the similarity of the atmospheric conditions of Mars and the earth. He found that the planet Mars in itself did not differ materially from the earth, save in the matter of the color of vegetation, which in Mars appears to be red instead of green.

On Mercury and Venus, after careful observation, he found similar conditions to prevail. So far as his observations

carried him he could find nothing on any of the three planets inimical to life. Then he put to himself the question: If the earth is inhabited, why should not these planets, with similar terrestrial and atmospheric conditions, also contain life?

Upon accepting the possibility of these planets being inhabited, Professor Hough once more went back to the nebular hypothesis. Acting upon the hypothesis he believed Mars, Mercury and Venus to be older—millions of years older, perhaps—than the earth.

"If it took the human race as many years as the earth is old to evolve to its present conditions," he reasoned, "the inhabitants of Venus or Mercury or Mars, after a process of evolution begun millions upon millions of years before the earth even assumed its present form, must be ages in advance of us in civilization."

In discussing his recently drawn conclusions today Professor Hough expressed the belief that of the two million stars which are at present known to astronomy, a majority act as suns to various solar systems in which there are hundreds of inhabited planets.

"I do not believe the Creator placed all those stars in the heavens for nothing," said the venerable professor, "and after a lifetime spent in studying the heavenly bodies I can only begin to realize what a small thing man is."

Professor Hough has been connected with Northwestern University for nearly half a century, during which time he has discovered nearly seven hundred stars.

When the value of Marcus Island has been determined England will present her claim.—Detroit Tribune.

ANNIVERSARY OF A ROYAL DEATH

(From Wednesday's dolly.) Yesterday was the anniversary of the death of Keopuolani, the "queen-mother," whose death on September 23, 1823, at Lahaina was regretted in every part of the Hawaiian kingdom. Keopuolani was the wife of Kamehameha I, their children being Liholiho, Kamehameha II, who died in London; Kaula-kauli, Kamehameha III, and Nahienaena.

About the end of May, 1823, Keopuolani who was the highest chief in the nation by blood, moved her residence to Lahaina. At her request, Messrs. Stewart and Richards with Tana, her Tahitian chaplain, accompanied her and founded a mission station there under her patronage. On August 21, Kaahumanu, Kaumualii, Kalamoku, and other chiefs arrived at Lahaina in a fleet of three brigs and two schooners, of which not only the decks, but also the chains, bowsprits and tops, were crowded with people.

Soon after Keopuolani was taken with her last illness and expired September 16 after receiving baptism from Mr. Ellis. She had previously given strict orders forbidding all heathen practices at her death. Her funeral was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, with solemn religious rites.

Trouble in Mindanao

MANILA, September 7.—Captain Herishung in command of the American force at Camp Vickars, Mindanao, reports that several of the Moro chiefs whose followers have attacked American soldiers have rejected all friendly overtures and that he has been unable to reach any understanding with them. This action probably will bring on a crisis in the Moro situation.

Russia Pressing Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 7.—Russia has refused to accept the declaration of the Porte to allow four unarmed Russian torpedo boats to pass through the Dardanelles under a commercial flag and has addressed a note to the Turkish authorities insisting that the boats be allowed to go through the Dardanelles expected will apply to the powers.

The Chilean government has received an offer to buy the battleship Captain Pratt for \$2,000,000 and the armored cruiser Esmeralda for \$2,500,000. These offers are supposed to be made for Japan.

CRUISERS COMING TO HONOLULU

Two German Warships on the Way.

His German Majesty's armored cruiser Cormoran, commanded by Corvette-Captain von Buraki is expected to arrive at this port on October 4 from Apia, Samoa, and she will probably remain in Honolulu harbor for three or four weeks. Advice received by Hackfeld & Co., are to the effect that on the above date the fine warship will arrive in port, staying here long enough to coal and enjoy a few weeks' intercourse with the German residents.

Information has also been received at the German consulate to the effect that the cruiser Geier which was in Honolulu harbor some years ago while en route to the Asiatic station, may also put into Honolulu shortly on her way from China to the Pacific Coast station. The Geier's station is on the west coast of America but since she went to China some time ago there has been occasion to hold her for duty in Asiatic waters.

Both cruisers are of about 1650 tons, each carrying four 10-centimeter guns. Both are said to be speedy vessels and well manned. The presence of two German warships in port will add to the gaiety of the coming social season and the German residents are looking forward with interest to their coming. There is no certainty of the Geier coming to Honolulu, but it is customary for war vessels crossing the Pacific to call here.

Officers aboard the United States Naval transport Solace which departed for the coast on Sunday stated that they heard while in an Asiatic port that four German warships would call here within the next two months en route to the Pacific coast, several of the vessels attached to the Asiatic squadron being ordered to various ports on the western coast of the United States.

The German training ship Herzogin Cecilia of the Hamburg-American line, bound from Bremen to Oregon put in at Montevideo on August 9, partly disabled. The Cecilia is used for training officers for the company's steamships, and she has on board 200 cadets. The damage is said to be serious. Inquiry at Hackfeld's as to the probability of the Cecilia putting in at Honolulu en route to Oregon elicited the information that as the Hamburg-American line does not shipping directly with Honolulu, she would probably pass by the Hawaiian Islands.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Poor little Cuba is a great deal shorter than it looks on the map.—Chicago Tribune.

When the value of Marcus Island has been determined England will present her claim.—Detroit Tribune.

The Czar so far has not eclipsed the anti-trust feats of our Attorney General Knox.—Baltimore American.

Some automobiles can travel 100 miles without being repaired, if they are shipped by train.—Chicago News.

Doubtless what cured King Edward will soon be put on the American market at \$1 a bottle.—Chicago News.

Mr. Reid will not wear his famed knee-breaches in Newport until after the mosquito season.—Richmond Times.

The tie between Cuba and the United States is now seen to consist largely of red tape.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Alphabetically, however, Mr. Baldwin still stands near the top in the list of Arctic explorers.—Chicago Tribune.

Uncle Sam is now to be Cuba's "Uncle" in a strictly business rather than sentimental sense.—Richmond Times.

There is no danger that the Czar of Russia will disarm. If he ever does his own subjects will get him.—Chicago News.

Explorer Baldwin says his trip is not altogether a failure. Probably he has written his magazine articles.—Baltimore American.

Many years ago Christopher Columbus showed what a great head he had by not trying to discover the north pole.—Chicago News.

What Cuba needs is an energetic treasurer on the order of 520-per-cent. Miller to whip her finances into prosperous condition.—Baltimore American.

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VERY ANNOYING

This Hardly Expresses What Honolulu People Say of It

Good natured people are often irritable. If you knew the reason, you would not be surprised.

Ever have itching piles? Not sick enough to go to bed; not well enough to be content.

The constant itching sensation. Hard to bear; harder to get relief. Spoils your temper, nearly drives you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want? You can have relief if you will follow the advice of this gentleman.

Mr. Frank Leibly of 326 S. Main st., Wilkesbarre, Pa., U. S., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that tormenting affliction for the past year. I tried nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 326 S. Main street, and will vouch for the same."

Doan's Ointment Pills for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

Castle & Cooke.

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LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

Not so much

What You Pay as What You Get

for your money. When quality is considered our goods are always appreciated.

N B.—ONLY PURE CANE SUGAR used as a sweetener for our Soda Water, Root Beer, Ginger Ale, etc.

Consolidated Soda Water Works

COMPANY, LTD.

Telephone Main 71.

Works 601 Fort street.

The Sherwin-Williams Paint

(PREPARED)

Made to paint buildings with outside and inside has this guarantee in plain letters on every can: "We guarantee that this paint, when properly used, will not crack, flake or chalk off, and will cover more surface, work better, wear longer and permanently look better than other paints, including Pure White Lead and Oil. We hereby agree to forfeit the value of the paint and the cost of applying it, if in any instance, it is not found as above represented."

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY.

We have a large stock of S-W. P. and live up to the above guarantee. Call for a color card of the best mixed paint made.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

When you want a delicious beverage that has, combined with the tonic properties of the best imported hops and barley malt, a most delightful flavor, order from the Brewery a case of bottled

Primo Lager

Telephone Main 341.

Furniture

Just received a new line of LADIES' DESKS in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S EYE MAPLE, GOLDEN OAK, and WEATHER OAK; LADIES' DRESSING TABLES in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S EYE MAPLE and GOLDEN OAK. These are in new designs and the latest patterns.

Window Shades

A full assortment of all sizes kept in stock. We also make a specialty of making large size shades to order.

Portieres, Rugs, Linoleum and Matting

Ping Pong Tables made to order

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

Corner King and Bethel Sts.

Phone Main 11.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown

Vice-President M. P. Robinson

Cashier W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SENATORIAL COMMISSION AFTER MANY HEARINGS HERE LEAVES FOR HAWAII



-(Photo by Davey.)

A SITTING OF THE SENATORIAL COMMISSION AT THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL

(From Wednesday's daily.)

WORN out by hard work there comes a period of rest for the members of the Senatorial Commission, for today and half of tomorrow will be spent in traveling. In the Claudine this morning the members of the Commission, and a party making at the least a score of persons, will leave for Hilo. The return will be made in the Helene, which will make a special run, arriving here during Sunday evening.

The Commission will have work and pleasure combined during the three days on the big island. Arriving at Hilo there will be held a meeting at once, and it is promised that the claims of the harbor, of the squatters and the coffee men will be aired fully. With a dinner and a reception the evening will be spent. Then on Friday there will be trips through Olaa and Puna, and arrival at the Volcano House in the evening. After a visit to the crater Saturday morning the run back to Hilo will consume Saturday afternoon and the trip back will begin at once.

After a series of hearings which covered nearly every subject connected with governmental matters here, the Commission of Senators now making investigation of Hawaiian affairs yesterday shortly after noon adjourned its sessions until Monday of next week. The interval will be consumed in the visiting of Hilo and a casual inspection of the islands en route.

The Commission yesterday cleared up several matters which have been hanging fire, statements by Dr. Sloggett and W. O. Smith bearing upon the leper settlement being the principal ones during the day and these showing the Commission some of the misstatements of facts which have been put before it. It was not a case of Butt-In Humphreys exactly, but when the letter of Father Wendelin, on which Senator Burton based his sharp cross-examination of the President of the Board of Health, and a private one which seemed to suggest some queries from Senator Mitchell, were found in one case to have been addressed to Humphreys and in the other to be from him, the character of the inquiry was better understood.

The examination began yesterday with Dr. Sloggett on the stand. He was questioned rather sharply as to his school of medicine and his education, and then was asked why the board had requested the withdrawal of Father Wendelin. He suggested that it was because there had been frequent reports of trouble, that there had been on his part such criticism on Molokai as tended to make it hard for the regulations of the board to be enforced. He said no charges had been preferred and that it was not the intention of the board to make any. He said it was the belief of the board that it was entirely within its legal rights in asking any person there with a prominent name, whenever the board might be asked, that the departure of a prominent superintendent and physician seemed to make it wise to make a clean sweep so that the new administration might come in with a free hand.

Senator Burton asked if it was not a policy of the government here to act without restraint in its management of public affairs, and Dr. Sloggett responded that it certainly was the policy of the board to act without restraint in its management of public affairs.

they being allowed to have outside practice for their support.

At this stage Senator Burton introduced a letter from Father Wendelin written to Judge Humphreys a short time before the action of the board taking steps for his dismissal, and upon the letter the examination went on at length. In it the priest said there should be an investigation, stated that there was unlawful living together of one hundred couples, that a majority of the children were illegitimate; that liquor was used in the settlement, and that the superintendent entered houses without a warrant. As to these Dr. Sloggett said the statement as to liquor was false, and maintained that the superintendent had to enter houses to see that the people were properly cared for and that they were kept in good condition.

Dr. Sloggett said the letter in itself was a proof that Father Wendelin was not of proper mind to keep in the place, for he should have made the charges to the board. He denied that complaints were pigeon-holed without action. Senator Burton tried to show that there might have been some connection between the receipt of the letter and the action of the board, but Dr. Sloggett said he had never seen or heard of the letter before. Dr. Sloggett read from a report submitted to him by Mr. Reynolds facts showing that the priest had preached against the ruling powers and that he had generally conducted himself in a manner which made the administration difficult.

In closing his testimony Dr. Sloggett said that he hoped the board would visit Molokai, and Chairman Mitchell said that the matter would be taken under consideration.

TANNATT TALKS OF LABOR.

E. Tappan Tannatt, who described himself as a civil engineer, was the next witness, and he read his testimony. In introducing it he said:

"In connection with my communication I wish to state to this honorable Commission, in order that they may fully appreciate the point of view from which I view the situation on these islands, that I am and ever have been strongly opposed to bringing into the United States any class of people who will tend to lower either our moral standard, or to establish in any community a class which either cannot or will not become citizens. With this idea, I also believe that it is unwise to apply revolutionary methods to any existing condition until after we have exhausted all reasonably conservative plans, and permitted the people to do by local means, what under some circumstances might require stringent measures.

"I believe in a compromise only so far as we can safely go without injury to our citizens and country; and in making the recommendations that I do, I do so in the belief that at this time it is necessary to compromise the situation until such a time as we can ascertain beyond doubt that the sugar interests of these islands do not intend to accept American laws and customs. If upon trying this compromise the plantations continue to insist upon the general use of Asiatic labor, I believe both the citizens of Hawaii and the Congress of the United States should be slow in finding a remedy, even if it is a drastic one."

So far as I believe in the value of the plantations and the American people, I believe in the value of the plantations and the American people, I believe in the value of the plantations and the American people.

derstood as favoring the absolute exclusion of all Oriental labor and even if by so doing it involves the segregation of every plantation on these islands. If the Stars and Stripes are not sufficiently broad to cover these plantations without a sacrifice of American principle, then I should say as my ancestors did to slavery: 'Let the evil be abolished.'

"In another matter: Although I have listened with interest to the witnesses which have come before you, I yet fear your honorable Commission will never fully appreciate the local situation, inasmuch as it is dangerous to one's financial and social position to publicly express or advocate any opinion or principle which may be considered antagonistic to those in authority and the sugar interests of the islands.

"This I know from personal experience, and I believe and know that many who desire to speak will not do so for fear that by so doing they will injure their abilities to earn, or jeopardize their positions. If you arrive at the true situation in these islands you will do so only by being assisted by men who place love of country in advance of financial interests, and who have sufficient confidence in your honorable Commission to trust that through your influence a way will be speedily found to grant them their full rights to citizenship and action."

His statement follows:

TAPPAN TANNATT'S STATEMENT.

As you have requested information relative to the conditions on the islands, and opinions of interested citizens, I feel it my duty as an American citizen and a citizen of Hawaii to place before you the results of my investigations, based upon some four years of careful study and examination of local conditions.

Having come to these islands in the service of my country, I was naturally struck with the peculiar, cosmopolitan population, and became interested in the study of the application of Americanism to these islands. Accepting the position of civil engineer for the Wai-lua Agricultural Company, Ltd., at the time of its organization, I was, from the first, placed in an excellent position to study the labor situation, the natural resources of the country, and to know from personal observation the difficulties the plantations have to meet in the development of the island resources.

Later having removed to this city, I became in a position to ascertain and to know the existing conditions in Honolulu and also on other plantations, both from a business and social point of view.

Although I realize that there are many questions which will come before your commission, which are of great importance to these islands, and its people, at the same time I feel that there is no one question of more vital importance than the labor question, as on it I believe all other questions ultimately hinge, and that if it is once settled for the best interests of the islands, all of the other questions will in time adjust themselves.

So far as I believe in the value of the plantations and the American people, I believe in the value of the plantations and the American people, I believe in the value of the plantations and the American people.

I CURE MEN!

With Lame Backs, With Weak Nerves.

With Rheumatism, With Lost Vitality

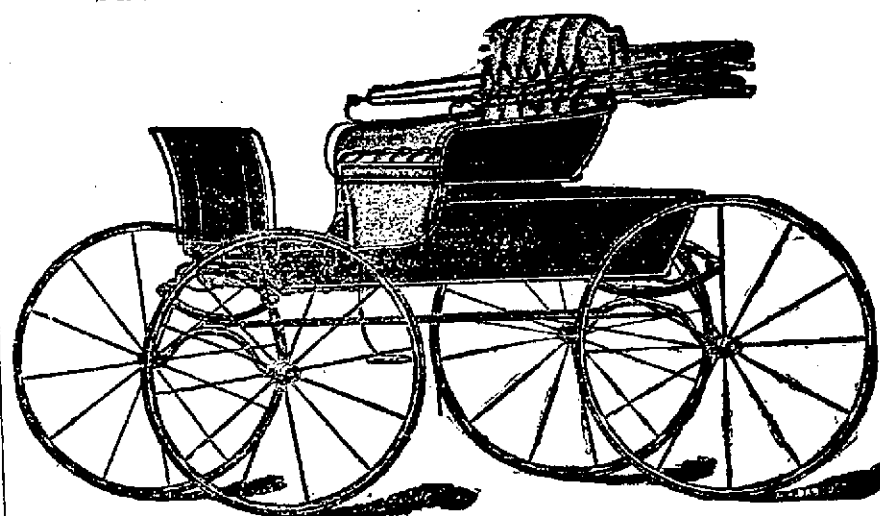


With all those signs which tell a man he is breaking down, losing his grip. I have the remedy which gives back that snap, fire and vim of youth. My cures sell my belt. They prove what I say about it.

Wahiawae, Oahu, H. T. Jan. 27, 1902.
Dear Sir:—I am writing to let you know that I have greatly benefited by the use of your belt. I can honestly say that it is worth its weight in gold. I have recommended it to several parties here, and also to some in Honolulu. Yours very truly,
ALEX. SHEPPARD.

A man is like a steam engine. It takes steam to make him go. My belt pumps that steam into him. That's how it makes so many old men feel young. Mr. A. Crawford, Pokegama, Ore., says: "I am 70 years old, but your belt has made me feel like 35." Try it, you weak men; you will find youth and vigor in it after everything else fails. Call and test it, free, or I will send you my illustrated book, free, if you will enclose this ad.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco.
Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents



Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Prices	Now
\$160.	\$125.
175.	135.
200.	160.
250.	200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co. Ltd.

Beretania St., Near Fort.

any capacity outside of actual field hands, or interpreters. Today your honorable Commission will upon examination find hundreds and thousands of Asiatics engaged in walks in life which beyond question can be filled by American workmen; but not at Asiatic prices. You will upon investigation find in nearly every plantation, that one or two white men are employed as supervisors, in the mills, shops, stores or pump plants, while under them and directly in charge of boilers, engines and machinery are Asiatics who know absolutely nothing of the machines, more than they have

(Continued on Page 6.)

THE Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Fort Street, Honolulu.

LARGE SUM OF MONEY IS MISSING

Wright's Shortage Said to Be \$8,500.

A second charge of embezzlement of government monies amounting to \$252.10, will be brought against B. H. Wright, late chief clerk in the Public Works Department, within a few days. This, it is said, is the amount of the shortage so far discovered by Deputy Auditor Henry Myers in his examination of the books of the imprisoned clerk, which, with the first charge of embezzlement of \$3,289.53 makes a total of over \$3,540.

Deputy Auditor Myers is still at work upon the books, but is extremely reticent as to the discoveries so far made. The total of the shortage as now ascertained may not include all the irregularities in the finances of the Public Works Department, as the examination has not been entirely completed. The amount as above given is said to be the shortage as shown by Wright's own books. It is the practice to keep large sums of money in the safe at the Public Works Department, there being a considerable amount collected daily, and though this money should have been turned over to the treasurer every evening, it was not done, some of it being required for current expenses. The amount of cash which should have been on hand was short \$2,522.10 and it is with the embezzlement of this amount that B. H. Wright is now to be charged.

The first charge of embezzlement upon which Wright was originally arrested was for money alleged to have been taken at one time, within the past month or two. This was for \$3,289.53, and it is said was the amount collected by Wright for the Territory from the Hawaiian Electric Co., being the government's share of the corporation's profits during the year. The amount was paid by a check upon Spreckels Bank and was cashed by Wright, though the whereabouts of the money has not so far been ascertained.

Money is paid into the Department of Public Works from many different sources. Sewer and garbage charges annually reach a large amount, in addition to which are rents from the city market and various other sources. All this money passes through the hands of the chief clerk and an accounting should be made with the Treasurer at least once a month.

J. H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works, who left for San Francisco on a vacation of two or three months early in September, has been summoned to return because of the developments in the Wright case.

"BUTTING-IN" OF GEAR.

Judge Wilcox scored Judge Gear in the District Court yesterday morning when the case of B. H. Wright, charged with embezzlement, came up for trial in the forenoon. Wright was not present when his name was called and one of his attorneys, Davis, asked for a continuance, but Judge Wilcox suggested that such a motion should not be made unless the defendant was in court. He was ordered to be brought into court. Davis again took the floor to urge his motion, saying that the continuance was asked only for the purpose of preparing for trial. The High Sheriff, who is at present conducting the prosecution, said he was averse to having the case continued beyond the present week. He was willing to have the case continued for a brief time, however, as he expected to be assisted by one of the deputies from the Attorney General's office.

Judge Wilcox then gave his opinion of Judge Gear's "butting-in" on the case before he had disposed of it. He said he was anxious to get the case up for trial. He was the committing magistrate. He stated emphatically that the Circuit Court had begun meddling with the case in a way which he did not believe it had a right to do. He had named bail in a certain sum but Judge Gear had seen fit to put his finger in the matter, and he preferred to get at the case and turn it over to the judge who seemed so anxious to have it brought before him.

Davis jumped to his feet and blurted his lips in endeavoring to make an oration on legal procedure and habeas corpus matters. He wanted to secure his witnesses.

Judge Wilcox finally granted the continuance because certain members of the Attorney General's department were busy with matters which would cause some delay in their reaching the Wright case. The continuance was granted until Tuesday morning at 9.30 o'clock. Up to a late hour yesterday Wright had not been released from prison.

KAUAI WILL VOTE FOR PRINCE KUHIO

Frank Andrade returned yesterday from Kauai and reports that Republican organization on the Garden Isle is complete. He states that wherever he went he found that the Republican feeling was growing and the organizers were now able to put their hands on this or that person and say they knew how he would vote next November.

Mr. Andrade says that there will be 250 more votes this coming election than at the one in 1894, and that the registration so far gives 114 more votes to the island. The recent trip of Prince Kuhio made a good impression on the natives and from all that he could learn the Prince's stock is on the rise.

GEORGE OSBORNE PROPOSES A BOUNTY ON OUR COFFEE

Kukui, Hawaii, Sept. 10, 1902.
Editor Advertiser:—The coffee planters seek a bounty on coffee. It is to be hoped that the American Commissioners who are now visiting Hawaii will look into the merits and conditions of the coffee industry. This once promising industry, that a few years ago was in a flourishing condition, and extended almost from the Volcano House to Waipio, and from Kohala to Puna, is now almost utterly wiped out, and this is true of the conditions of the coffee industry of all the other Islands. The coffee industry which is second in importance to the sugar industry is capable of great development, and there are hundreds of thousands of acres of land suitable for the growth of the coffee tree, that is suitable for nothing else. In fact, all the land above, almost all, the plantations is suitable for this industry and is the true coffee belt. And here thousands of settlers could find profitable and pleasant employment, if only this industry could be made to pay. But unfortunately with the low prices of coffee, and the scarcity of laborers there is little hope for it at the present time. In fact, most of the coffee planters, the writer among the number, after bringing their coffee plantations to a high state of cultivation, and their coffee trees to maturity, find that it does not even pay to pick the coffee, much less cultivate the land, and so let the coffee rot on the trees. Indeed, I venture to say that no worse conditions could possibly exist than the condition of the coffee industry of these Islands. And this is most unfortunate, because all the hillsides of all the Islands could be made to blossom like the rose, and to support a population and bring in a revenue second, as I have said before, only to the sugar industry, and which would wonderfully improve the wealth and prosperity of Hawaii.

PROFESSOR HOUGH SAYS MARS HAS LIVING BEINGS

CHICAGO, September 10.—After a life-time spent in observation of the heavenly bodies Professor George W. Hough, head of the Department of Astronomy at Northwestern University, announced his belief today that Mars, Mercury and Venus, as well as millions of other planets outside of the solar system, are inhabited.

The professor further announced that the inhabitants of Mars, Mercury and Venus in particular are thousands of years in advance of the human race in point of civilization.

These conclusions have been reached by Professor Hough only after years of scientific observation and his acceptance of the theory marks an epoch in modern astronomy. For years he has been a recognized authority on matters astronomical and is known as one of the most conservative astronomers.

Accepting the nebular hypothesis of the origin of planets, Professor Hough has made a special study of our neighbor, Mars. Through the powerful telescope of the Dearborn Observatory he noted the similarity of the atmospheric conditions of Mars and the earth. He found that the planet Mars in itself did not differ materially from the earth, save in the matter of the color of vegetation, which in Mars appears to be red instead of green.

On Mercury and Venus, after careful observation, he found similar conditions to prevail. So far as his observations

VISION CAUSED WIDOW TO ACT

A San Jose widow, Mrs. Alice E. Chapin, is a passenger on the Jap liner Hong Kong Maru. Behind this simple story there is a stranger one. Obedient to the behest of an alleged supernatural vision the lady disposed of all her property in San Jose and using the income to pay her expenses is journeying out to India where she will spend the remainder of her life in a conquest for Christianity.

She is a widow of middle age. She was reared, educated and married in San Jose. While her friends have wondered at her strange plans, the source of the power directing her was not known till she was ready to depart on the Hong Kong Maru. The vision came to her, she says, while she was engaged in her home duties. The spirit voice came in a manner not to be mistaken and commanded her to lay aside all other pursuits and give her life to missionary work. Bewildered but obedient to the spiritual leadership, she changed her property into money, procured passage and left San Francisco alone on the steamer Hong Kong Maru, into a new and unknown world with only funds to pay her expenses for a few months.

She goes independent of any missionary organization. Her friends on the Coast tried in vain to dissuade her from the purpose.

Marcus Island Oleim

WASHINGTON, September 6.—Acting Secretary Adair has been informed by the Japanese legation here that Captain Rosehill who undertook to lay claim to Marcus island and take possession arrived on that island on July 30th. He was met there by a Japanese war ship, the commander of which handed to him the letters addressed by the State Department, pointing out the advisability of his avoiding any forcible demonstration to support his claim. The Captain accepted these letters as sufficient and left the island about a week later. He has not lost any right he might have had according to the State Department, and if he has any just claim it may be pursued to a conclusion in the usual diplomatic channels.

The large number of prisoners awaiting the death sentence has caused Jailor Henry to secure additional cells for their accommodation. There are but four of these death cells which are better safeguarded than those used for the confinement of ordinary prisoners.

lands could be made to blossom like the rose, and to support a population and bring in a revenue second, as I have said before, only to the sugar industry, and which would wonderfully improve the wealth and prosperity of Hawaii.

I have found that the coffee tree is most wonderfully suitable for this soil, and climate, and will often grow where nothing else will exist. Indeed a place can scarcely be too rocky for the cultivation of this tree, and it will often flourish when scarcely anything else but rocks can be seen.

And I say that it's a great pity that so promising a source of wealth should be permitted to languish, when a little timely assistance would start it up and carry it on to success.

It would be too much to ask Uncle Sam to put a duty on coffee, but it is the opinion of all the coffee planters that the American government could give a bounty of a few cents, to enable the coffee planters of Hawaii and Porto Rico to compete with the low priced coffee of South America and other places.

Such a bounty could not by any possible means be felt by the American people, while it would mean the salvation of this country, and particularly to the coffee planters.

I don't know if this is too much to ask or expect, but if it could be granted, it would prove a great boon to the people of Hawaii, and to a great many other Americans in America, who are now seeking homes in Hawaii.

Yours very truly,
GEO. OSBORNE.

carried him he could find nothing on any of the three planets inimical to life. Then he put to himself the question: If the earth is inhabited, why should not these planets, with similar terrestrial and atmospheric conditions, also contain life?

Upon accepting the possibility of these planets being inhabited, Professor Hough once more went back to the nebular hypothesis. Acting upon the hypothesis he believed Mars, Mercury and Venus to be older—millions of years older, perhaps—than the earth.

"If it took the human race as many years as the earth is old to evolve to its present conditions," he reasoned, "the inhabitants of Venus or Mercury or Mars, after a process of evolution begun millions upon millions of years before the earth even assumed its present form, must be ages in advance of us in civilization."

In discussing his recently drawn conclusions today Professor Hough expressed the belief that of the two million stars which are at present known to astronomy, a majority act as suns to various solar systems in which there are hundreds of inhabited planets.

"I do not believe the Creator placed all those stars in the heavens for nothing," said the venerable professor, "and after a lifetime spent in studying the heavenly bodies I can only begin to realize what a small thing man is."

Professor Hough has been connected with Northwestern University for nearly half a century, during which time he has discovered nearly seven hundred stars.

ANNIVERSARY OF A ROYAL DEATH

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Yesterday was the anniversary of the death of Keopuolani, the "queen-mother," whose death on September 23, 1823, at Lahaina was regretted in every part of the Hawaiian kingdom. Keopuolani was the wife of Kamehameha I, their children being Liholiho, Kamehameha II, who died in London; Kauikeaouli, Kamehameha III, and Nahienaena.

About the end of May, 1823, Keopuolani, who was the highest chief in the nation by blood, moved her residence to Lahaina. At her request, Messrs. Stewart and Richards, with Taau, her Tahitian chaplain, accompanied her and founded a mission station there under her patronage. On August 21, Kaahumanu, Kaunimoku, and other chiefs arrived at Lahaina in a fleet of three brigs and two schooners, of which not only the decks, but also the chains, bowsprits and tops, were crowded with people.

Soon after, Keopuolani was taken with her last illness and expired September 16 after receiving baptism from Mr. Ellis. She had previously given strict orders forbidding all heathen practices at her death. Her funeral was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, with solemn religious rites.

Trouble in Mindanao

MANILA, September 7.—Captain Henshington, in command of the American force at Camp Vickers, Mindanao, reports that several of the Moro chiefs whose followers have attacked American soldiers have rejected all friendly overtures and that he has been unable to reach any understanding with them. This action probably will bring on a crisis in the Moro situation.

It is believed in Manila that a renewal of Moro attacks will result in retaliation by the American forces.

Russia Pressing Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 7.—Russia has refused to accept the declaration of the Porte to allow four unarmed Russian torpedo boats to pass through the Dardanelles under a commercial flag, and has addressed a note to the Turkish authorities stating that the boats be allowed to go through. The Porte is expected, with regard to the powers.

The Chilean government has received an offer to buy the battleship Captain Pratt for \$2,000,000, and the armored cruiser Esmeralda for \$2,500,000. These offers are supposed to be made for Japan.

CRUISERS COMING TO HONOLULU

Two German War- ships on the Way.

His German Majesty's armored cruiser Cormoran, commanded by Corvette-Captain von Burski is expected to arrive at this port on October 4 from Apia, Samoa, and she will probably remain in Honolulu harbor for three or four weeks. Advice received by Hackfeld & Co., are to the effect that on the above date the fine warship will arrive in port, staying here long enough to coal and enjoy a few weeks' intercourse with the German residents.

Information has also been received at the German consulate to the effect that the cruiser Geier which was in Honolulu harbor some years ago while en route to the Asiatic station, may also put into Honolulu shortly on her way from China to the Pacific Coast station. The Geier's station is on the west coast of America but since she went to China some time ago there has been occasion to hold her for duty in Asiatic waters.

Both cruisers are of about 1650 tons, each carrying four 10-centimeter guns. Both are said to be speedy vessels and well manned. The presence of two German warships in port will add to the gaiety of the coming social season and the German residents are looking forward with interest to their coming. There is no certainty of the Geier coming to Honolulu, but it is customary for war vessels crossing the Pacific to call here.

Officers aboard the United States Naval transport Solace which departed for the coast on Sunday stated that they heard while in an Asiatic port that four German warships would call here within the next two months en route to the Pacific coast, several of the vessels attached to the Asiatic squadron being ordered to various ports on the western coast of the United States.

The German training ship Herzogin Cecilia of the Hamburg-American line, bound from Bremen to Oregon put in at Montevideo on August 9, partly disabled. The Cecilia is used for training officers for the company's steamships, and she has on board 200 cadets. The damage is said to be serious. Inquiry at Hackfeld's as to the probability of the Cecilia putting in at Honolulu en route to Oregon elicited the information that as the Hamburg-American line does no shipping directly with Honolulu, she would probably pass by the Hawaiian Islands.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Poor little Cuba is a great deal shorter than it looks on the map.—Chicago Tribune.

When the value of Marcus Island has been determined England will present her claim.—Detroit Tribune.

The Czar so far has not eclipsed the anti-trust feats of our Attorney General Knox.—Baltimore American.

Some automobiles can travel 100 miles without being repaired, if they are shipped by train.—Chicago News.

Doubtless what cured King Edward will soon be put on the American market at \$1 a bottle.—Chicago News.

Mr. Reid will not wear his famed knee-breeches in Newport until after the mosquito season.—Richmond Times.

The tie between Cuba and the United States is now seen to consist largely of red tape.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Alphabetically, however, Mr. Baldwin still stands near the top in the list of Arctic explorers.—Chicago Tribune.

Uncle Sam is now to be Cuba's "Uncle" in a strictly business rather than sentimental sense.—Richmond Times.

There is no danger that the Czar of Russia will disarm. If he ever does his own subjects will get him.—Chicago News.

Explorer Baldwin says his trip is not altogether a failure. Probably he has written his magazine articles.—Baltimore American.

Many years ago Christopher Columbus showed what a great head he had by not trying to discover the north pole.—Chicago News.

What Cuba needs is an energetic treasurer on the order of \$20-per-cent. Miller to whip her finances into prosperous condition.—Baltimore American.

LAVA FLOWING FROM CRACKS

Fire returned in crater Kilauea Sunday morning. No lake formed. Lava flowing out from cracks.

The above message was received in a wireless telegram to President Wright of the Wilder Steamship Company yesterday. It was from Mr. Waldron of the Volcano House and had evidently been delayed in transmission. Purser Simmerman of the steamer Mauna Loa which arrived from Kau ports yesterday confirms the above. From news he received it seems that the outbreak is about a third as bad as that of a few weeks ago.

The Senatorial Commission and numerous others who are to depart on the Claudine for Hilo today may thus have an excellent opportunity to see the volcano in a semi-active state.

VERY ANNOYING

This Hardly Expresses What Honolulu People Say of It

Good natured people are often irritable. If you knew the reason, you would not be surprised. Ever have itching piles? Not sick enough to go to bed; not well enough to be content. The constant itching sensation. Hard to bear; harder to get relief. Spoils your temper, nearly drives you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want?

You can have relief if you will follow the advice of this gentleman. Mr. Frank Leibly of 326 S. Main st., Wilkesbarre, Pa., U. S., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that tormenting affliction for the past year. I tried nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 326 S. Main street, and will vouch for the same."

Doan's Ointment Pills for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

Castle & Cooke.

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LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

Not so much
What You Pay
as
What You Get

for your money.
When quality is considered our goods are always appreciated.

N B.—ONLY PURE CANE
SUGAR used as a sweetener for our Soda Water, Root Beer, Ginger Ale, etc.

Consolidated Soda Water Works

COMPANY, LTD.
Telephone Main 71.
Works 601 Fort street.

The Sherwin-Williams Paint

(PREPARED)

Made to paint buildings with outside and inside has this guarantee in plain letters on every can: "We guarantee that this paint, when properly used, will not crack, flake or chalk off, and will cover more surface, work better, wear longer and permanently look better than other paints, including Pure White Lead and Oil. We hereby agree to forfeit the value of the paint and the cost of applying it, if in any instance, it is not found as above represented."

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY.

We have a large stock of S.-W. P. and live up to the above guarantee. Call for a color card of the best mixed paint made.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

When you want a delicious beverage that has, combined with the tonic properties of the best imported hops and barley malt, a most delightful flavor, order from the Brewery a case of bottled

Primo Lager

Telephone Main 341.

Furniture

Just received a new line of LADIES' DESKS in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S EYE MAPLE, GOLDEN OAK, and WEATHER OAK; LADIES' DRESSING TABLES in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S EYE MAPLE and GOLDEN OAK. These are in new designs and the latest patterns.

Window Shades

A full assortment of all sizes kept in stock. We also make a specialty of making large size shades to order.

Portieres, Rugs, Linoleum and Matting

Ping Pong Tables made to order

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.
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OF HAWAII, LTD.

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SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

SENATORIAL COMMISSION AFTER MANY HEARINGS HERE LEAVES FOR HAWAII



—(Photo by Davey.)

A SITTING OF THE SENATORIAL COMMISSION AT THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL

(From Wednesday's daily.)
WORN out by hard work there comes a period of rest for the members of the Senatorial Commission, for today and half of tomorrow will be spent in traveling. In the Claudine this morning the members of the Commission, and a party making at the least a score of persons, will leave for Hilo. The return will be made in the Helene, which will make a special run, arriving here during Sunday evening.

The Commission will have work and pleasure combined during the three days on the big island. Arriving at Hilo there will be held a meeting at once, and it is promised that the claims of the harbor, of the squatters and the coffee men will be aired fully. With a dinner and a reception the evening will be spent. Then on Friday there will be trips through Olua and Puna, and arrival at the Volcano House in the evening. After a visit to the crater Saturday morning the run back to Hilo will consume Saturday afternoon and the trip back will begin at once.

After a series of hearings which covered nearly every subject connected with governmental matters here, the Commission of Senators now making investigation of Hawaiian affairs yesterday shortly after noon adjourned its sessions until Monday of next week. The interval will be consumed in the visiting of Hilo and a casual inspection of the islands en route.

The Commission yesterday cleared up several matters which have been hanging fire, statements by Dr. Sloggett and W. O. Smith bearing upon the leper settlement being the principal ones during the day and these showing the Commission some of the misstatements of facts which have been put before it. It was not a case of But-In Humphreys exactly, but when the letter of Father Wendelin, on which Senator Burton based his sharp cross-examination of the President of the Board of Health, and a private one which seemed to suggest some queries from Senator Mitchell, were found in one case to have been addressed to Humphreys and in the other to be from him, the character of the inquiry was better understood.

The examination began yesterday with Dr. Sloggett on the stand. He was questioned rather sharply as to his school of medicine and his education, and then was asked why the board had requested the withdrawal of Father Wendelin. He suggested that it was because there had been frequent reports of trouble, that there had been on his part such criticism on Molokai as tended to make it hard for the regulations of the board to be enforced. He said no charges had been preferred and that it was not the intention of the board to make any. He said it was the belief of the board that it was entirely within its legal rights in asking any person there with a permit to leave whenever the board might see fit, and that the departure of the old superintendent and physician seemed to make it wise to make a clean sweep so that the new administration might come in with a free hand.

Senator Burton asked if it was not a policy of the government here to act with restraint in its management of public affairs, and Dr. Sloggett responded that it certainly was the policy of the board to act without the interference of anyone. Dr. Sloggett told of the policy of having government physicians for the treatment of the poor, and how much was paid them,

they being allowed to have outside practice for their support.

At this stage Senator Burton introduced a letter from Father Wendelin written to Judge Humphreys a short time before the action of the board taking steps for his dismissal, and upon the letter the examination went on at length. In it the priest said there should be an investigation, stated that there was unlawful living together of one hundred couples, that a majority of the children were illegitimate, that liquor was used in the settlement, and that the superintendent entered houses without a warrant. As to these Dr. Sloggett said the statement as to liquor was false and maintained that the superintendent had to enter houses to see that the people were properly cared for and that they were kept in good condition.

Dr. Sloggett said the letter in itself was a proof that Father Wendelin was not of proper mind to keep in the place, for he should have made the charges to the board. He denied that complaints were pigeon-holed without action. Senator Burton tried to show that there might have been some connection between the receipt of the letter and the action of the board, but Dr. Sloggett said he had never seen or heard of the letter before. Dr. Sloggett read from a report submitted to him by Mr. Reynolds facts showing that the priest had preached against the ruling powers and that he had generally conducted himself in a manner which made the administration difficult.

In closing his testimony Dr. Sloggett said that he hoped the board would visit Molokai, and Chairman Mitchell said that the matter would be taken under consideration.

TANNATT TALKS OF LABOR.

E. Tappan Tannatt, who described himself as a civil engineer, was the next witness, and he read his testimony. In introducing it he said:

"In connection with my communication I wish to state to this honorable Commission, in order that they may duly appreciate the point of view from which I view the situation on these islands, that I am and ever have been strongly opposed to bringing into the United States any class of people who will tend to lower either our moral standard, or to establish in any community a class which either cannot or will not become citizens. With this idea, I also believe that it is unwise to apply revolutionary methods to any existing condition until after we have exhausted all reasonably conservative plans, and permitted the people to do by local means, what under some circumstances might require stringent measures.

"I believe in a compromise only so far as we can safely go without injury to our citizens and country; and in making the recommendations that I do, I do so in the belief that at this time it is necessary to compromise the situation until such a time as we can ascertain beyond doubt that the sugar interests of these islands do not intend to accept American laws and customs.

"If upon trying this compromise the plantations continue to insist upon the general use of Asiatic labor, I believe both the citizens of Hawaii and the Congress of the United States will not be slow in finding a proper and speedy remedy, even if it must result in the absolute disintegration of every sugar corporation.

"In reading my letter I wish you to bear in mind that my suggestions apply only to the immediate future, and should your honorable commission find in their investigations that the plantations intend to continue the present system in open violation of American principles, then I would wish to be understood as favoring the absolute exclusion of all Oriental labor and even if by so doing it involves the segregation of every plantation on these islands. If the Stars and Stripes are not sufficiently broad to cover these plantations without a sacrifice of American principle, then I should say as my ancestors did to slavery: 'Let the evil be abolished.'

"In another matter: Although I have listened with interest to the witnesses which have come before you, I yet fear your honorable Commission will never fully appreciate the local situation, inasmuch as it is dangerous to one's financial and social position to publicly express or advocate any opinion or principle which may be considered antagonistic to those in authority and the sugar interests of the islands.

"This I know from personal experience, and I believe and know that many who desire to speak will not do so for fear that by so doing they will injure their abilities to earn, or jeopardize their positions. If you arrive at the true situation in these islands you will do so only by being assisted by men who place love of country in advance of financial interests, and who have sufficient confidence in your honorable Commission to trust that through your influence a way will be speedily found to grant them their full rights to citizenship and action."

His statement follows:

TAPPAN TANNATT'S STATEMENT.

As you have requested information relative to the conditions on the islands, and opinions of interested citizens, I feel it my duty as an American citizen and a citizen of Hawaii to place before you the results of my investigations, based upon some four years of careful study and examination of local conditions.

Having come to these islands in the service of my country, I was naturally struck with the peculiar, cosmopolitan population, and became interested in the study of the application of Americanism to these islands. Accepting the position of civil engineer for the Waialua Agricultural Company, Ltd., at the time of its organization, I was, from the first, placed in an excellent position to study the labor situation, the natural resources of the country, and to know from personal observation the difficulties the plantations have to meet in the development of the island resources.

Later having removed to this city, I became in a position to ascertain and to know the existing conditions in Honolulu and also on other plantations, both from a business and social point of view.

Although I realize that there are many questions which will come before your commission, which are of great importance to these islands, and its people, at the same time I feel that there is no one question of more vital importance than the labor question, as on it I believe all other questions ultimately hinge, and that if it is once settled for the best interests of the islands, all of the other questions will in time adjust themselves.

So strongly do I believe in the value of American institutions and the American vote to remedy existing evils, that I feel if conditions are placed on these islands on such a basis as to justify the laboring classes of the United States to remove to these islands, that the American vote will in time adjust in a large measure the evils which exist.

The avowed policy of the plantations, for which they have gone to great expense, is the employment of cheap labor in the production of sugar. So thoroughly has this system been installed on these islands that to immediately remove the Asiatic labor from both cane fields would result in the almost entire destruction of the plantations; in fact, it is my opinion, that even if Hawaii is developed along American lines and the sugar plantations eventually arranged to form communities of American sugar raisers, about a company mill and protected by controlled corporation, water supply, that this change must come naturally and slowly, and that the Asiatic laborer in the cane fields may never be wholly eliminated from the islands.

To entirely cut off Asiatic labor from the plantations would be suicidal to the country, at the same time I consider that the present policy, or an uncontrolled importation of Chinese, is and would be equally destructive to the future interests of the islands.

Being an ardent enemy to Chinese importation into the United States, I am even more opposed to the importation of Japanese laborers, as I consider the latter far more dangerous in every way. The Japanese, in comparison with the Chinese, are more aggressive, almost entirely without ideas of honor or morality, and much more apt at imitation and learning American ways and trades, at the same time they have an equal ability to exist on the smallest stipend; hence are a more potent enemy in driving out American workmen and homes.

Taking this all into consideration and also the local conditions, I advocate the employment of Chinese and Japanese laborers in our cane fields. I include both nationalities as the influence of the one over the other has a tendency to keep both on an even basis, and avoids constant demands for favors. I however believe that this should not be permitted unless a law is passed which prohibits absolutely the employment of Asiatics by the plantations in

I CURE MEN!

With Lame Backs, With Weak Nerves.

With Rheumatism. With 101 Vitality



With all those signs which tell a man he is breaking down, losing his grip. I have the remedy which gives back that snap, fire and vim of youth. My cures sell my belt. They prove what I say about it.

Waianae, Oahu, H. T. Jan. 27, 1902.
Dr. M. E. McLaughlin,
Dear Sir:—I am writing to let you know that I have greatly benefited by the use of your belt. I can honestly say that it is worth its weight in gold. I have recommended it to several parties here, and also to some in Honolulu. Yours very truly,
ALEX. SHEPPARD.

A man is like a steam engine. It takes steam to make him go. My belt pumps that steam into him.

That's how it makes so many old men feel young.

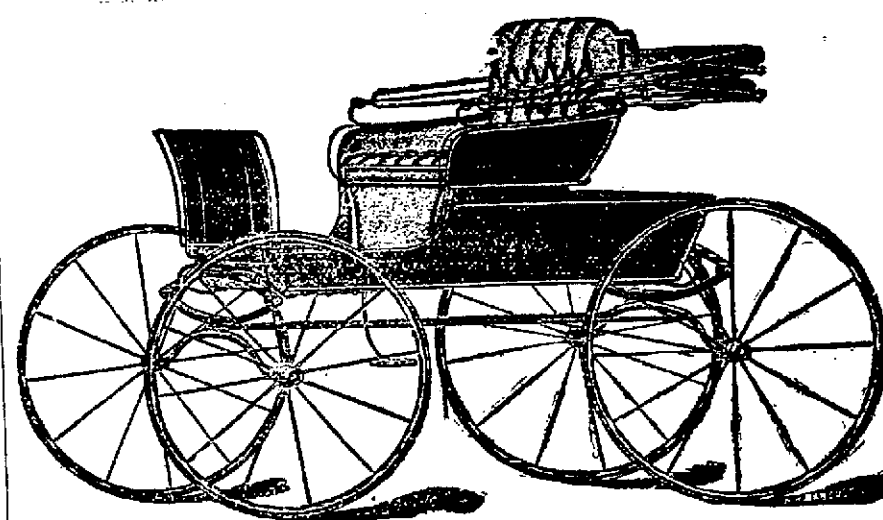
Mr. A. Crawford, Pokegama, Ore., says: "I am 70 years old, but your belt has made me feel like 35."

Try it, you weak men; you will find youth and vigor in it after everything else fails.

Call and test it, free, or I will send you my illustrated book, free.

If you will enclose this ad.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco.
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Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Prices	Now
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Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co. Ltd.
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any capacity outside of actual field hands, or interpreters.
Today your honorable Commission will upon examination find hundreds of thousands of Asiatics engaged in walks in life which beyond question can be filled by American workmen; but not at Asiatic prices. You will up-plantation, that one or two white men are employed as supervisors, in the mills, shops, stores or pump plants, while under them and directly in charge of boilers, engines and machinery are Asiatics who know absolutely nothing of the machines, more than they have
(Continued on Page 6.)

THE Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.
Fort Street, Honolulu.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.SEMI-WEEKLY
(ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS)

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month \$1.50
Per Month, Foreign 75
Per Year 15.00
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Payable invariably in Advance.A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 19

THE LAZARETTO IDEA.

Hawaii has the same objection to being made a national lazaretto that Portland, or Seattle or Topeka, Kas., would have. True, we have lepers of our own, but that is no more reason why we should invite others to come here from everywhere than is the fact that Topeka has consumptives should induce it to change itself into a national reservation for such incurables. The moment Hawaii becomes known as a dumping ground for diseased persons, a graveyard for the living dead, a pest house for lepers, that moment will see its doom pronounced as a tourist resort and as a place attracting American home-seekers. At a distance people do not differentiate between one island and another in this group. Some people think the islands are connected by ferries or by bridges. The phrase would not be "Sailing lepers to Molokai," but to "Hawaii," and any place to which lepers are consigned is one which tourists and homeseekers will naturally avoid.

Another reason why the lazaretto idea is opposed, is that the islands hope to get rid of their own leprosy and do not want to replenish the disease by importation. Gradually but surely the population of Molokai is decreasing. In the course of a few years the rotting plague should vanish from our midst. Surely the United States will not condemn us to endure its everlasting presence. The true and only way is to make each Territory support its own lepers and leave each State to do so if it chooses. There is no more justice in making one Territory house the lepers of all than to compel one to keep the Indians of all. Let each bear its own burden.

It is true that the assumption by the United States of the care of our lepers would relieve Hawaii of large expense, and if this could be done without making Molokai accessible to mainland lepers, many of us would see a financial advantage in the change. But the United States would hardly bind itself to use the settlement for local lepers only, hence the fears which are detailed above.

SUGAR AND AMERICANISM.

It is a plain proposition: If the Asiatics cannot be had to make sugar in Hawaii no sugar will be made; and if no sugar is made there will be no chance for Americans. Every house in town that is built by white or native mechanics is derived, either directly or indirectly, from the sugar industry, that is to say, if the money spent on it was not made in the sugar business it was either made from some business which sugar supports or was attracted here by the prosperity which sugar created. The American artisan when he draws his wages, the American clerk when he draws his salary, the American storekeeper when he gets his cash from a customer, the American farmer when he sells his crop, the American lawyer when he gets his fee, TAKES SUGAR MONEY. So it is indispensable to him to support the sugar industry if he wants to live and thrive here. He cannot drive away Oriental labor without ruining the chances in life of the majority of the Americans and Hawaiian-Americans here.

Those who choose to fight the Chinese and Japanese field hands say that they prefer Americanism to the sugar industry. This is Humphreys' catch phrase but it is as false and misleading as the man himself. No one can show how Americanism could live here without something to earn and without sugar there would be nothing to earn. Even the carpet-bag judges could not for long support newspapers owned by their relatives and grant enormous fees for their boon companions—there would be no money to draw upon. In time other industries might come but while the grass is taking root the cattle starve, and why abolish an industry which is a success to experiment with others that may fail?

Efforts to cripple the sugar industry can only proceed from ignorance or revenge.

The Republican party has made a great showing on the stump this fall. Former Senator Thurston led off with a powerful address and Col. Thomas Fitch followed with one of a kind that only great coast audiences are usually privileged to hear. Before they leave it is hoped that Senators Mitchell and Foster will consent to speak. Their words would have special weight with the native voters who are subject to many misleading statements about Republicanism.

The attack of a German cruiser on a Hawaiian gunboat was apparently justified by circumstances. If the move was also made to test the Monroe doctrine it merely developed the fact often developed before, that the United States does not attempt to stand between any of the Southern republics and their lawful punishment for offenses against international law. The Monroe doctrine comes into play only when an Old World power tries to annex New World territories.

The Republican party in Maine shows that the enthusiasm which brought in McKinley and a Republican Congress has in no way abated. The defeat of the prohibitionist in the late Sheriff Pearson's district is another striking fact in the returns from the Pine Tree State.

THE TWO CANDIDATES.

Prince Kuhio uses apt similes. When he said that the attempt to get things from a Republican Congress through a Home Rule Delegate was like grafting a kiawe branch on an orange tree and expecting to get oranges from it, he drove the point home to the Hawaiian mind. "To produce the fruit," he said, "you must graft an orange slip on the tree." That is to say, if there is a Republican Congress, or a Democratic Congress, a mere Home Ruler can get nothing from it. He has no party standing, no party backing or support or confidence, he is a veritable kiawe branch grafted to an orange trunk and yielding nothing while it lasts but thorns.

The truth of the argument has been shown in Delegate Wilcox's legislative career. A member of two Republican Congresses he has never passed a single bill although introducing many. This paper has enumerated fourteen distinct legislative failures of Wilcox at the last session, but it overlooked two in making up the list—the school reorganization measure and the Emil Ney claim—giving sixteen failures in all. There was not a success to offset them. Although a billion dollars were disbursed—enough to cover the island of Oahu with gold pieces—not a nickel could Wilcox get for Hawaii. But it need not have been so. Even he, had he been a Republican, could have scored a fine success. Other party men would have aided him and got Hawaii into the appropriation bill, but Wilcox stood alone, a Robinson Crusoe in Congress, though by no means the monarch of all he surveyed.

What is the use of sending him again? He tells his dupes that there is a Home Rule party in Congress to help him, but he knows, and the native people can easily learn, that there is no such party in Congress or on the mainland. Any one of the visiting Senators will tell them that; any political almanac, to be had at the book-stores, will show the names of all the American parties and prove that a Home Rule organization so-called, does not exist. The natives owe it to themselves and the Territory to learn these things and to study the uselessness of putting one lone Home Ruler of Hawaii against the party which dominates Congress and the country and is likely to do so for long years to come.

If Prince Kuhio is elected, the benefit to Hawaii will come of the ease with which, even as a new member, he can enlist friends and muster votes for his measure. The Advertiser would look, in that event, for large appropriations for needed public works, out of which wage-earning Hawaiians would derive much good. Kuhio would be the orange graft upon the orange tree and would bear fruit after his kind. It ought on these accounts, and because of his born right to lead and because of the distinction he would win for the Hawaiian name—it ought, we say, to be a pleasure for native voters to make the Prince their next Delegate.

UNJUSTLY ACCUSED.

By way of explaining why so few significant men have gone before the Commission to condemn the general state of things in Hawaii, some of the accusing witnesses declare that they know good citizens who agree with them but who fear that, if they testify, they will lose their jobs.

The Advertiser knows this to be a subterfuge, used by the carpet-baggers to conceal their want of strength among people who stand for something in the community. But it is anxious that the Commission should know the same thing and would suggest that so grave a charge as intimidation would bear looking into. The men who make it should not be permitted to hide behind an innuendo. They should be asked, if necessary behind closed doors, for the names of people who are frightened from freeing their minds before the board of senators. The Commission is here to get facts and few facts could be more important than any tending to show that American citizens, whose testimony about Hawaii would be useful to Congress are kept from appearing by the fear of punishment. The fact next worth knowing and the one likely to be ascertained, is the presence of both malice and falsehood on the side of the accusers.

On behalf of Hawaii which stands unjustly censured and maligned, the Advertiser urges an investigation of the charges.

The President's decision to appoint Mr. De Bolt to the First Judgeship of the First Circuit court, marks a new departure at Washington in the matter of judicial nominations. Hereafter some care will be taken with them. Mr. De Bolt has fine qualifications for Judge and with his colleague Judge Robinson may be trusted to redeem the local bench from the disgrace brought upon it by other incumbents.

A treaty of alliance between France and Spain is said to be on the tapis. Heretofore Spain has cultivated isolation and she now feels that by this course she lost her colonial empire. It cannot be said that Spain will add much strength to the Franco-Russian pact, but if she joins it she may be able to raise enough money in Paris to build a new navy and re-arm her troops.

The news about the accident to the Iowa is meager but it leaves room for hope that the big battleship will not fare any worse on the rocks than the Oregon did.

The same nearly every man in the old Spanish Government, the last of his name and a resident of Hawaii, appears in the subordinate list of the Senate Committee.

A patient municipality of full blooded Louisianians is able to make some fine exhibits of its own at the time fair—especially behind the bars.

If the state steam yacht can travel at an average of five statute miles an hour a tropical boat ought to make at least a fair sport for thirty five.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Russell Sage is ill.
Frank Tousey, founder of Judge, is dead.
There is a nine-million dollar trust in candy.

President Roosevelt visited Chickamauga.
Captain Lutetia will command the new Maine.

Wm. J. Bryan has begun a speech-making tour.
Yaw sang into a phonograph for the Shah of Persia.

General Sumner will lead an attack upon the Moros.
The Czar is reported to be bent on dominating Syria.

Mexicans have been imported to pick cotton in the South.
Chief Sargent, head of the locomotive firemen, has resigned.

George Lindhurst of Brooklyn is dead from the bite of a fly.

The memoirs of King Oscar of Sweden are to be published.

Sir Frederick August Abel, a famous English chemist, is dead.

A West Virginia preacher killed his wife in a religious frenzy.

The rewards for the capture of Outlaw Tracy have been paid.

The Missouri Pacific and St. Paul are reported to have combined.

A London church will have moving pictures to enliven its services.

Senator Hawley of Connecticut is in failing health and may not live.

George Vanderbilt will build a \$3,000,000 apartment house in New York.

The American mimic war has ended but the victor has not been picked.

George Gould is reported to have purchased Gates's Colorado fuel stock.

Boer tactics are being freely employed at the German army maneuvers.

The Philippines will have a magnificent display at the St. Louis exposition.

Report on the South African war shows England's loss to have been 20,000 men.

Maurice Grau has made a contract with a New York theater at \$20,000 a year.

President Krueger's autobiography, soon to be published, will contain 100,000 words.

Bishop Farley has been designated by the Pope to succeed the late Archbishop Corrigan.

Ex-Governor Boies of Iowa is to oppose Speaker Henderson in his race for re-election.

New York city has 502,903 children in the public schools, an increase of 35,000 in one year.

Gen. Robert Reilly has succeeded General Forward as Surgeon General of the army.

Alexander R. Shepherd, once boss of the District of Columbia, is seriously ill in Mexico.

Additional efforts are to be made for the extradition of Gaynor and Greene from Canada.

It is reported that Mayor Schmitz will head a third ticket for Governor in California.

The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Fair have reached New York and will be sent to San Francisco.

The body of Gen. T. H. Bell, who died at Fresno, has been exhumed, full play being suspected.

President Roosevelt has been elected a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.

Capt. Wm. F. Morrison, U. S. N., lately attached to the Olympia, has committed suicide.

An edict has been issued censuring the Chinese Imperial bodyguard for its neglect of archery.

The St. Louis attorney who prosecuted the hoodlums in that city has been threatened with death.

Prominent railroad men were indicted in Minneapolis for manipulating freight rates by means of rebates.

Theo. Roosevelt Jr. came near killing a man in South Dakota by the accidental discharge of his gun.

In Egypt 1380 fresh cases of cholera are reported making totals since July 15 of 20,238 cases and 16,209 deaths.

The plans for the new Lipton cup challenger call for a yacht like the previous Shamrocks but lighter in the hull.

The rebels defeated the government forces and compelled their surrender, according to a report from Colombia.

The United States Treasury contains over half a billion dollars in gold, the largest amount in the history of the nation.

The richest gold strike since the Norse discovery has been reported from the Nazima diggings in the Copper River valley.

The findings of a court martial exonerating Captain Ryan of practicing the water cure were disapproved by the President.

Ex-Confederate bodies have declined the U. S. R. offer of money to build a home for indigent Confederate soldiers in Alabama.

Two Mexican gunboats the Tampico and the Vera Cruz were launched at Mazaboth, N. J. on President Diaz's birthday.

A Michigan man planned to murder his neighbors by sending poison concealed in sample headache powders.

One of them is dead.

Reis expressmen who have stolen about \$5,000 worth of property entrusted to them for delivery have been arrested in New York.

A. A. Andrews, who twice crossed the Atlantic in a 15 foot shell and took it a third time, has been pronounced legally dead.

President Roosevelt requested his postmaster to order Bay to hold a memorial service on the anniversary of President McKinley's death.

Boha De Wet, Delany, Wolmerans, Wessels and Reitz have been heartily received in the Hague where they are raising funds for distressed Boers.

The widow of Dauphin, formerly president of the Louisiana Lottery, is accused of having stolen \$100,000 in the estate and secreted \$25,000 in securities and \$40,000 in cash.

The President will give a reception to the citizens of Nassau county, at his Grace Bay home, from 10:00 to 12:00 p.m. Bay will probably attend. Three hundred guests should be present and keep the crowd moving.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The laying of the city subway for the Honolulu cable has begun in San Francisco.

The suit against the schooner Herman was discontinued yesterday, the captain settling for the wages of the seamen and the court costs.

Deputy Marshal Handy and United States Clerk Maling left yesterday morning for a hunting trip on Molokai. They will be gone until Saturday.

The new football rules for 1902 are just out. The most important alteration is a section providing for a change of goals after each touch-down. There is also to be a shift of goals after a goal from the field.

A useful monograph on The Rainfall of the Hawaiian Islands has been issued by Curtis J. Lyons, the Government meteorologist. It is a pamphlet of 60 pages, with maps and tabulated records of rainfall for the ten years ending with 1900, made up from data collected by weather observers all over the group.

TIMELY TOPICS.

The only debt the Sultan will pay is the debt of nature—The Philadelphia Ledger.

The willingness of Mr. Alger seems to be very much akin to that of one Mr. Barkis.—The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mr. Bryan still insists that the free-silver issue isn't dead. Horrible! Then we have buried the poor thing alive!—The Atlanta Journal.

Bishop Potter is now engaged in trying to settle the coal strike. The bishop has got to buy coal for two this winter.—The Atlanta Journal.

Up in Knox county it is said that the election officers in one ward counted only 716 votes out of the 532 ballots cast.—The Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Before coming to this country to lecture Aguinaldo might hear of something to his advantage by addressing Ellen M. Stone.—The Chicago Record-Herald.

The Ohio man who dropped dead just after calling for a telephone number must have got the number he wanted at the first ring.—The Kansas City Journal.

Truly, the rain falls upon good and bad alike, as the President says, but the trouble is that the bad have the umbrellas of the good.—The Baltimore American.

The next step in the proceedings, if there is any respect for precedent, is to court martial Admiral Higginson for capturing the enemy's fleet.—The Baltimore American.

When the coal strike is finally settled, it will require a vast amount of arbitration to determine which New York newspaper is entitled to the credit.—The Washington Post.

"Did you see that item to the effect that Jupiter is 14000 times the earth's size?" "Yes, I saw it." "Well, say, that must make Pierpont Morgan feel pretty small!"—The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me.—W. S. Brockman, Bagnell, Mo. U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co. agents for Hawaii.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, September 18, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCHANDISE				
L. Brewer & Co	1,000,000	100		40
L. B. Kerr Co. Ltd.	200,000	50		
SUGAR				
Kwa	5,000,000	30	19	20
Ag. Agricultural Co	1,000,000	100	250	250
Baw. Com. & Sug. Co	2,512,700	100		30
Baw. Sugar Co	2,000,000	20	19	20
Honolulu	750,000	100		117 1/2
Honokaa	2,000,000	20		
Haku	500,000	100		
Kahuku	500,000	20		2
Kihel Plant, Co. Ltd	2,500,000	50		7
Kipahulu	180,000	100		
Koloa	800,000	100		
Kohala Sug. Co. Ltd	1,500,000	20	24	
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100	63	
Onomae	1,000,000	20		
Oloah	800,000	20		7
Oloa Sugar Co. As.	500,000	20		8
Oloa Paid Up.	2,500,000	20		
Olowalu	150,000	100		125
Panama Sugar Plant	5,000,000	50		
Panama Co.	500,000	100		
Papa	750,000	100		
Pepoeker	750,000	100		150
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		
Waialua Ag. Co	4,500,000	100	35	
Waialua	700,000	100		
Waianae	250,000	100		
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder S & Co	400,000	100		100
Inter-Island S. Co	500,000	100		100
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	250,000	100	82 1/2	90
Haw. R. T. & L. Co.	250,000	50		65
Honolulu Tel. Co.	50,000	100		
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100		
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p.c.				
Hilo R. R. Co 6 p.c.				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.				
O. R. & L. Co.				
Oahu P. H. & P. Co.				
Oloa P. H. & P. Co.				
Waialua Ag. Co 6 p.c.				
Kahuku 6 p.c.				
SALES				
Between Boards—Ten H. R. T. & L. Co., \$63				
Auction Sales—Five Oloa Assessable, \$3.75				

Old as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones; causes bunches in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease affecting the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling in my neck entirely disappeared and my skin resumed a smooth, healthy appearance. The cure was complete." Miss Anna Mitchell, 915 Scott St., Covington, Ky.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Thoroughly eradicate scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress line of Steamers from Vancouver.

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 8,800,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance 43,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and this is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool
Alliance Assurance Company of London
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh
Windsor of Manchester General Insurance Company
Associated Assurance Co. Ltd. of Manchester and Berlin.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Jodd Building, Fort Street.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints. Free from Mercury. Beware of cheap imitations. In each of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Send for Free Sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N.Y.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company.
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1834.
Accumulated Funds \$3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED Co.
AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSES-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of
10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Aug-
ust 21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10%
or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Octo-
ber 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The E. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building.
(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2383

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-
IFIER AND RESTORER
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD from all impurities from
whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
Bores of all kinds, it is a never failing and
permanent cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Bores on the Neck.
Cures Bore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the
Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood-
and Bone.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted free from anything injuri-
ous to the most delicate constitution, it
either soothes the Proprietors solicit suffer-
ers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
of 4d each, and in cases containing six
times the quantity, sufficient to effect
a permanent cure in the great majority
of long-standing cases. By ALB. CLARKE,
1st and 2nd FLOOR, MEDICINE VENDOR
ORs throughout the world. Proprietors
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNT-
IES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng.
And Trade mark "BLOOD MIXTURE"

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that they
get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
palmed off by unscrupulous vendors. The
words "Lincoln and Midland Counties
Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are
engraved on the Government stamp, and
Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture
blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Polito Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Works, Centerville, N. H.
The New England Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

SENATORIAL COMMISSION

(Continued from Page 2.)

picked up by observation and limita-
tion; and yet these men are preferred
to the American workmen.

I believe that if these islands were
permitted to import Asiatic laborers
into their cane fields, upon the consid-
eration and guarantee under heavy
bonds, that they would employ such
laborers only in the cane fields and in
the actual raising and transportation
of cane, and that all other positions
should be filled by American citizens,
that your Honorable Body would im-
mediately be met with the demand that
they must have the Asiatics to operate
their mills and machinery as well. I
believe that if the plantations were per-
mitted to import a sufficient number
of Asiatics to work in the fields, and
that a law be made requiring their im-
mediate deportation upon ceasing so to
work in the fields that the rest of the
evils which are annoying our citizens
would cease, providing the law was
made to prohibit the employment of the
Asiatics here, otherwise than as sug-
gested above, American citizens would
come to these islands, to accept posi-
tions now held by Asiatics; American
votes would soon remedy existing evils
and would demand of the present olig-
archy the right of local self govern-
ment. American votes and brains
would in time find ways and means to
continue the profitable development of
our resources, and at the same time
leave room for American homes and
schools. In this relation I believe it
should also be required of the govern-
ment or the plantations to furnish free
schools for their Asiatic employees and
that the public schools on the planta-
tions be kept as far as possible for the
children of American citizens. I do not
believe that the average American
workman will consent to try to build
up the low morality of an Asiatic com-
munity through the instrumentality of
his little children, and I do not con-
sider that the teachings of Asiatic mor-
ality are safe elements in our public
schools. The low standard of morality
on our plantations is ample proof of
this condition.

At the present time and in the past
our plantations are and were obtaining
laborers from Japan, who are content
to work on the plantations only until
such a time as they can "pick up" a
slight knowledge of English and some
trade, then they remove to our cities or
the United States to give place to a
fresh invoice, and to enter into direct
competition with American citizens.
Today our plantations are but exten-
sive training schools to educate the
Japanese to compete with American
workmen, and the term of instruction
is limited by the student himself. This
can be easily ascertained by your Hon-
orable Commission, as you will find
ample proof on every clerk, mechanic
or machinist among the Japanese came
to these islands as plantation field
hands.

In further support of this statement
permit me to refer you to the recent edi-
torials in both the "Bulletin" and
"Advertiser," where they admit that
the Americans and Hawaiians have
both been run out of the fishing busi-
ness of these islands and the markets
monopolized by Asiatics.

What these islands lack, more than
any one thing, is a larger proportion of
patriotic American citizens. We can-
not expect the Hawaiian to feel loyal
to our flag at this time, especially when
he sees his means of support being
turned over to imported Asiatics; he
is naturally prejudiced against us; and
yet if we Americans give him all the
rights of American citizenship, I be-
lieve that the time is not far distant
when he will love the Stars and Stripes
as much as ever he did his native flag.

We also have among us a large num-
ber of business men who are neither
citizens nor loyal to our flag, and also
many who would use its folds for per-
sonal aggrandizement. The increase of
the proportion of American citizens will
decrease the power of these classes, and
will place the conditions in Hawaii on
a surer and better basis.

The average American laborer cannot
now live in Hawaii and keep his family
surrounded by conditions equal to those
he finds at home. If he is satisfied in
having his children made associates
and companions of Asiatics and be will-
ing for them to marry Chinese and
Japanese and come under their influ-
ence, he can do so and live, but if he
values his home and the future of his
children he cannot live here and pay
his expenses, unless he is a man of
more than ordinary ability to earn. To
the average American workman of
Hawaii is left one of two choices: If
he fails to fail more or less to the level
of the Asiatic, or to live beyond his in-
come.

I contend that a restricted immigra-
tion law, both for Chinese and Japa-
nese field laborers, made especially for
these islands and possibly our other in-
sular possessions, and a strict law com-
pelling plantations and public works to
employ only American citizens in every
department save as field hands, will
remedy the evils very rapidly and at
the same time protect the plantations
and give ample labor for all work.

The increase of the American com-
munity would in time require our stores
and shops to seek for American pat-
ronage by the employment of American
clerks, in the same manner as they now
solicit Asiatic custom.

Trusting that the above may prove
of some little assistance in directing
your investigation, and that the same
may prove of value to my country and
your honorable body, I remain.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) E. TAPPAN TANNATT.

When he had concluded Tannatt said
that he had been told in confidence by
one man that he would testify before
the commission only that he feared to
lose his position. Others he said were
afraid that they would suffer finan-
cially and he said for himself he ex-
pected some loss. He announced that

on an occasion where he felt called up-
on to speak his mind, he had been
made to suffer and when one man had
been called up for discrimination
against him the answer had been that
the planters reserved the right to em-
ploy those who thought as the pre-
dominating interest felt.

He insisted that there should be no
men permitted but for field labor and
that the planters should be compelled
to give bond that they would not em-
ploy any Oriental in the mills or as
skilled labor.

SUPT. McVEIGH TESTIFIES.

J. D. McVeigh testified at some length
concerning conditions. He said there
were on September 9th, 858 lepers, of
whom 515 were men. He said he had
never known of but one case where a
child removed from the settlement had
shown signs of leprosy, and that was at
the age of thirteen years. Others had
lived in the community, leaving the
Kaplan home at sixteen years and
some had married. He described the
settlement at length and said he
thought the only way to separate the
sexes would be to make the place into
two settlements. Senator Burton asked
if it would not be preferable to make
some division which would make it
possible to stop the breeding of the
disease, and Mr. McVeigh said there
seemed no way in which it could be
prevented without further harshness to
the people.

W. O. SMITH'S VIEWS.

Mr. W. O. Smith then took the stand
and talked of the leper situation, tel-
ling how long he had been connected
with the Board of Health. He then
told of the great opposition there was
by the natives in the beginning. Sev-
eral people had been killed. A sheriff
on Kauai was shot dead by a leper and
his own brother, Dr. Jared Smith of
Kauai, had been shot and killed in his
own house because he had denounced a
certain laborer.

A person suspected of leprosy is
first examined by a physician and if
believed to be infected is sent to the
receiving station, where he is treated
until it be finally decided by a com-
mittee of physicians whether or not he
is a leper.

The marriage relation has always
been a serious matter. It had been
deemed better that a couple should
marry than live together without mar-
riage. For a period of nearly 40 years
the late R. W. Meyer was superintendent
of the settlement, a man of very
high character and married to a Ha-
waiian woman. Different well-known
physicians were resident there, one be-
ing Dr. Emerson now present who was
the physician for two years. This so-
cial question had always been discus-
sed with great zeal and with such men.
The Catholic and Protestant clergy
concurred in the general assent to the
marriage relation. Witness related his
own experience in dealing with lepers
extending back to 1868. In recent years
he had paid frequent visits to the set-
tlement. He knew many of the lepers,
some of them before they went there.
This question of wedlock had been con-
sidered from every point of view.

A spirited colloquy ensued between
Senator Burton and Mr. Smith. The
Commissioner strongly suggested that
men and women might have reasonably
adequate social intercourse without
living together. His idea would be to
erect a high fence athwart the settle-
ment for the separation of the sexes.

"It would have to be a very high
and a very strong fence," Mr. Smith
remarked. He said the Senator's im-
pression seemed to be that the im-
proper practice was officially approved.

"No," said Mr. Burton, "but my im-
pression is that it is universally prac-
ticed and tolerated."

"You are mistaken," rejoined Mr.
Smith. "It is not universally prac-
ticed. There are many married people
living together."

Burton—I don't think the moral ques-
tion is so serious as the birth of chil-
dren there.
Smith—The only preventive would
be complete segregation. Very few
children were born. The tendency of
the disease was to make the victims
sterile. Very few children were born
lepers. Those who acquired the dis-
ease later did so from inoculation.

The care of young lepers was an ex-
tremely grave matter for the Hawa-
liian people. Witness told of the Home
for Girls founded by Chas. R. Bishop
and the Home for Boys by Henry P.
Baldwin. He diverged to discuss the
pathology of leprosy. In many coun-
tries the attempt at segregation pro-
duced revolt. It was evidence of the
fine quality of the Hawaiian people
that they had been so tractable in sub-
mitting to the severe trials of separa-
tion from home and kindred.

Mr. Smith spoke of the encourage-
ment given to moral influences at the
settlement, where there were Catho-
lic, Protestant and Mormon clergy-
men. He proceeded to pay a high
tribute to the work of the Catholic
Sisters, as well as Brothers, in taking
care of the homes for girls and boys.

Witness led on to clerical interfer-
ence, stating that this was at the bot-
tom of the necessity for removing a
former superintendent, himself a leper.
When Brother Burton was put in
charge of the Baldwin Home, Father
Wendelin asked the witness why he
had done so without consent of the
Bishop, and was told that neither the
Bishop nor he would be allowed to in-
terfere with the management of the
settlement.

Father Contrail, whom Senator
Mitchell knew, interfered so grossly in
affairs that the Bishop himself wanted
him removed. Father Wendelin's in-
terference lately had compelled a re-
quest for his withdrawal.

Mr. Smith related the beginning of
the system of employing government
physicians. The islands were settled
scarcely in widely separated commu-
nities. Physicians would not undertake
practice excepting in the larger towns
and villages other than Honolulu. Gov-
ernment physicians were paid \$60 a
month. They had to examine leper
suspects, vaccinate the people, inspect
schools, and give health certificates to
the people, there being a fine for a
child attending school without a certifi-
cate.

Reverting to the settlement Mr.
Smith opposed the idea that the super-
intendent should not have the right to
enter houses for all purposes of inspec-
tion, seeing that the inmates had their
ration, if anyone were sick, if swipes
were being manufactured.
He considered the appointment of a
resident magistrate a great mistake,

being promotive of litigation. The idleness of the people made them suscep-
tible to differences as mere diversion.
He commended the efforts to provide
recreation in the form of athletic
sports.

He spoke strongly against national
control as that would bring the people
under the care of those who do not
understand their habits or needs.

MARKHAM'S POINTS.

George Markham then appeared and
asked if he could be guaranteed a
hearing on six points: Governor Dol-
and his administration; the labor ques-
tion; the leper settlement and its ad-
ministration; fire claims and the politi-
cal status. When told that he would
have to watch his chance and get in
he asked if the Commission would direct
him a record of all land transactions
during the past two years, and was
told to go and ask for it himself and
if he did not get it to come before the
commission.

Prof. Lyons then at some length ex-
plained the water problem on the Ko-
hala mountains and asked that there
be steps taken to prevent the diversion
of the waters from the Waimea side,
whatever the solution of the difficulties
between the two companies.

Portuguese Political Row.

Warm politics in San Antonio hall on
Tuesday evening caused a rumpus be-
tween the members of the Portuguese
Republican Club and the Portuguese
Political Club, in which chairs were up-
lifted and an attempt made to bring
one down upon the head of M. T. Fur-
tado, president of the Republican Club
by M. C. Pacheco, a lieutenant of
Major Camara and chairman of the
Portuguese Political Club. Pacheco
was frustrated by A. G. Correa who
caught the piece of furniture from be-
hind the wielder. The result of the
movement however, was to cause a
dozen men to engage in a scuffle which
was finally quieted by the counsel of
cooler heads. Mr. Furtado, who with
J. F. Durao and Mr. Freitas organized
the Portuguese Republican Club, char-
acterizes the disturbance as an effort
on the part of the Portuguese Political
Club to break up the Republican or-
ganization, and that the presence for
that purpose of Major Camara and
about thirty others of his followers was
premeditated.

Had Not Left the Party.

Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii,

Sept. 15, 1902.

Editor Advertiser:—In your issue of
Sept. 8th, there appears the following
from one of your correspondents:

"Mr. J. K. Nahale, Deputy Sheriff of
N. Kona, Hawaii, left the Republican
party on the 26th of August, 1902."

It is understood or rumored that it
came out of a letter from Mr. A. Muller
to the Hilo Tribune. I am very sur-
prised at this. I am not a man of Mr.
Muller's kind. He was a Home Ruler,
then a Democrat, Independent, now a
pretended Republican.

Perhaps my friend had drunk too
much or half crank.

J. K. Nahale declares that he did not
leave the Republican party. I am in it
body and soul and will be in it until
the end of the world.

This is the truth, and only truth.
Very truly yours,
JOSEPH K. NAHALE,
Deputy Sheriff of North Kona, Hawaii.

Kate Field's Spirit.

NEW YORK, September 4.—A Herald
Boston special says: Lillian Whiting,
the well-known writer, says she has
had a communication with Kate Field's
spirit.

"Recently," she said today, "I gave
the Boston Public Library a collection
of autograph letters which had belonged
to Kate Field. Suddenly one day, be-
fore the collection had been sent, I
heard Kate's voice say, as plainly as if
she was in the room: 'Lillian, give the
Poe letter to Mr. Stedman.' (Edmund
Clarence Stedman.) I heard no physi-
cal sound, but the impression was as
vivid as if some one had actually
spoken. I did as I was directed."

"Not long afterward I received a let-
ter from Stedman, in which he said:
'But how did you happen to send it?
It is just what I need to go with my
collection of Poe's manuscripts.' I had
no knowledge of the value the letter
would be to him. I have had other
communications with Kate Field."

France and Spain.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Speeches
at a luncheon given by General Andre
at Toulouse, coupled with the presence
of the French warships at the Bilbao
fetes and with the attentions shown to
the Spanish Queen mother in Paris,
are believed, says a Paris dispatch to
the Times by way of London, to be in
the line of a Franco-Spanish demon-
stration.

The correspondent quotes the Madrid
Correspondencia Militar, which declares
that Spain is about to abandon her long
standing policy of isolation, which
policy cost her colonial empire.

The Spanish Liberal party, says the
Correspondencia Militar, will not leave
office before concluding an alliance with
France.

Prof. Virchow Dead.

BERLIN, September 5.—Professor
Rudolph Virchow, the pathologist, died
here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The
evening papers here print glowing eu-
logies of the deceased professor, charac-
terizing him as the world's greatest medical
and scientific reformer, and saying that
no other man had so deeply influenced
modern medicine and that no other had
such a world-wide reputation and so
many followers in all lands. The pa-
pers also praise his humanitarian ac-
tivity in improving the Berlin hospitals
and other sanitary institutions. The
liberal organizations extol his political
activity and unswerving liberalism.

Wireless Signals to Italy.

ROME, September 10.—Signor Mar-
coni will sail on the Italian war ship
Carlo Alberto in a few days for Cape
Breton, N. S., and thence to Cape Cod,
where tests of wireless telegraphy will
be made between American and Italian
stations.

REPUBLICAN WORK IS ON

Prince Kuhio Is Off for Big Island.

Active work in the Republican cam-
paign outside of Honolulu will be in-
augurated by Prince Kuhio Kalaniana-
'ole, the Republican nominee for Del-
egate, at once. The candidate will
leave this morning in the Claudine for
Hilo, where his first appearance since
his nomination will be made Thursday
evening. There is much expected by
him from this gathering, as there will
be in the city many Hawaiians who
have come for the purpose of seeing
and hearing the United States Sena-
tors, and the leaders of the Aloha Aina
will be present.

Prince Kuhio has prepared the fol-
lowing itinerary, which will keep him
at active work from this time up to the
election. After the meeting at Hilo, he
will leave for Mahukona, where he will
begin his tour of the island. There will
be three weeks set apart for this. From
Mahukona he will proceed through Ko-
hala and thence by Hamakua to Hilo
and around the southern end to the
Kona, finally arriving at Kawaihae,
from which port he will sail for Maui
three weeks hence. That island will
take nine days and he will then come
here, going up to Kailua on October
20th, and staying for six days. This
will give him about a week for work on
Oahu before the election.

REPUBLICANS AT KALII.

Republicanism invaded what has
been regarded as a hotbed of Home
Rulism last night and from the large
attendance upon the meeting and the
enthusiasm with which the speakers
were received, there seems to have
come a change over the hearts of the
people living at the Kalihi Detention
camp. The meeting, held in the As-
sembly hall of the camp, proved too
much for the confines of that large
room, and at every window and each
door there was a group of people eager
to hear what was said and applaud the
points made by the speakers.

Prince Kuhio Kalaniana'ole was the
principal speaker of the evening, and
when he entered the room there was
applause which showed the place he
holds in their esteem. The candidate
for Delegate began by telling the peo-
ple why he had decided to cast his lot
with the Republicans. He said that
the problem before the people of the
Territory was what to do to accom-
plish something. If the aim of the peo-
ple was to have some weight at the
capital, then it was time for them to
join that party which had in the Con-
gress the majority of the votes. He
said there were no Home Rulers at
Washington and consequently the De-
legate had no party to work with him.

He said he had gone into the work of
politics for the purpose of aiding the
people to take the place which should
be theirs. Home Rule seemed to him
at first to be the proper thing, but when
he came to examine the status of the
parties nationally he found there were
but two, and that it was impossible to
accomplish anything unless the mem-
ber belonged to one of those great or-
ganizations. For himself he found that
the principles of Republicanism were
those which appealed to him as being
the best for the people and so he had
taken up that party and would endeavor
to make his work with it effective
for the public good.

The Democrats, he said, were trying
to swallow the Home Rulers, all of
which was a scheme of Wilcox to hold
onto the office.

Turning to the leper question the
Prince took up the statements of Sen-
ator Burton, who he said had been
quoted by Wilcox as one of his friends,
as to the further segregation of the le-
pers. This meant, he said, that if the
Wilcox leper bill was passed, and the
unfortunates on Molokai were put un-
der the charge of the national govern-
ment, they would be torn apart, wives
from their husbands and children from
their parents, and the men sent in one
direction and the women in another.
This was the foundation of the Wilcox
bill, and its passage must be prevented
if new trouble were not to be brought
upon the lepers.

He said that Wilcox had called him
a snake but the fact was that in his
travels, which had taken him all over
the world, he had never found a time
when he was not able to take care of
himself and he would do so now. He
said he was an Hawaiian, and as child
of the soil he came and hoped to be
judged.

L. L. McCandless, a candidate for the
senate, spoke after Sam Kaloa had en-
tertained the audience with a humor-
ous address, dwelling upon the fact
that there was no fear of a change in
the franchise, for the Republican party
had made it possible for Hawaiians to
vote and they would not take away the
privilege.

W. C. Achi explained his actions in
the last legislature and then turning
to the hard times, blamed the Home
Rule party for failing to pass bills
which were necessary. H. C. Vida, J.
L. Kauboku and others spoke in the
same strain and along the same lines,
and the meeting adjourned amid much
enthusiasm.

Bob Evans Coming.

WASHINGTON, September 7.—Or-
ders have been sent forward by the
Navy Department today detaching
Rear-Admiral Rodgers from the com-
mand of the Asiatic station and direct-
ing him to return to the United States.
The detachment of Rear-Admiral Rod-
gers will leave Rear-Admiral Evans, now
in command of the station, in supreme
command, with Rear-Admiral Frank
Whites, the senior squadron comman-
der.

"I Roughed It"

Many of us have to work hard all day
long. We cannot care for ourselves as
we would. No wonder our blood gets
out of order, becomes thin and impure.
This produces boils, eruptions, nervous-
ness, indigestion, and great weakness.



We have this photograph and letter from
Mr. John Hafner, of Wages Wages, New
South Wales. Read carefully what he says:
"I have roughed it a great deal, mining,
working in storms, exposed to the heat, and
have often had poor food. My blood fre-
quently becomes impure and I have eruptions,
boils, and become generally run down. But
Ayer's Sarsaparilla takes hold of me every
time, makes my blood pure and builds me
right up."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparilla."
Be sure you get Ayer's.

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla.
They aid in purifying the blood; and they
cure constipation and biliousness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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